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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending
February 10, 1873.

Tuesday, February 4.

Discharged.—Private Henry A. Cook, Company C, Ninth Infantry.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 27, 1866, First Lieutenant Isano T. Webster, First Artillery, is hereby detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and will report accordingly.

Wednesday, February 5.

Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 280, November 6, 1872, from this office, directing the transfer of Ordnance Sergeants Edward Furey and Adolph Franz, U. S. Army, is revoked.

Ordnance Sergeant James O'Heir, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for duty at that post, relieving Ordnance Sergeant Edward Furey, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, will repair to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Twenty-first Infantry are announced: First Lieutenant E. W. Stone, from Company G to Company I; First Lieutenant Edward R. Theller, from Company I to Company G.

The leave of absence granted Captain Stephen G. Whipple, First Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 234, December 20, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended four months.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Friday, February 7.]

Saturday, February 8.

Discharged.—Recruit Addison Bowers, General Service U. S. Army; Private William J. Stokes, Company F, Tenth Infantry; Private William Peterson, Company K, Sixth Cavalry; First-class Private Edward Casey, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; First-class Private Alexandre Cousin, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; Hospital Steward James M. Duncan, U. S. Army; Private Michael Fritz, Company D, Third Cavalry; Hospital Steward Charles N. Moyer, U. S. Army; Private Charles H. Wood, Company M, Fifth Cavalry; Second-class Private Michael Looney, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; Private James Grielis, Battery K, Second Artillery; Corporal William H. Fay, Company D, Seventh Infantry.

Private John E. Fullerton, General Service U. S. Army, now at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will report in person without delay to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon Joseph H. Bill, U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 248, December 30, 1872, from this office, is extended thirty days.

Captain John Egan, Fourth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the General Court-martial appointed by paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 20, February 6, 1873, from this office, to meet on the 13th instant at West Point, N. Y., vice Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry, hereby relieved.

Monday, February 10.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain T. S. Kirtland, Seventh Infantry, in Special Orders No. 333, December 18, 1872, from this office, is still further extended fifty days.

The General Court-martial appointed by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 10, January 13, 1873, from this office, to sit at Fort Whipple, Virginia, is dissolved.

Discharged.—Corporal William H. Fry, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Recruit Patrick White, alias Patrick Bourke, General Service U. S. Army.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company C, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Selden, N. M.
Company G, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Fort Selden, N. M.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.

The following is a memorandum of orders, circulars, and instructions relating to the Corps of Engineers issued or received during the month of January, 1873, in addition to those already published in G. O. W. D., A. G. O.:

First Lieutenant Knight—Leave of absence for seven days granted by his commanding officer, extended ten days.—S. O. No. 1, H. Q. C. of E., January 4, 1873.

First Lieutenant Turtle—Leave of absence granted in S. O. No. 151, par. 2, H. Q. C. of E., December 12, 1872, extended ten days.—S. O. No. 2, H. Q. C. of E., January 7, 1873.

Colonel Simpson, Major Weitzel, and Major Suter.—Board of engineers to assemble at Nebraska City, Neb., January 20, 1873, to report upon location, plan, etc., of proposed bridge over the Missouri river at that place.—S. O. No. 5, H. Q. C. of E., January 13, 1873.

Battalion of Engineers—Second Class Private William Partridge, Company B, to be discharged the service of the United States.—S. O. No. 11, par. 10, W. D., A. G. O., January 14, 1873.

Captain Post—Leave of absence granted by S. O. No. 4, c. s., H. Q. C. of E., extended fifteen days.—S. O. No. 9, H. Q. C. of E., January 20, 1873.

Battalion of Engineers—First Class Private Timothy Curtin, Company D, to be discharged the service of the United States.—S. O. No. 23, par. 6, W. D., A. G. O., January 20, 1873.

Depot and post of Willett's Point—Application for trial of any of its garrison by G. C. M. to be made through Chief of Engineers to the Adjutant-General, for action of the Secretary of War.—Letter W. D., A. G. O., January 20, 1873.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

The following is a roster of the troops serving in this department:

Roster of troops—District of Minnesota.—Fort Snelling, Minn.—Colonel George Sykes, First Lieutenant S. E. Carnecross, adjutant, First Lieutenant T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Captain H. G. Thomas, First Lieutenant J. S. Stafford, Second Lieutenant W. H. Low, Jr., Captain Hamilton Lieber, M. S. K., U. S. A., Surgeon A. Heger, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Turner.

Fort Ripley, Minn.—Captain W. S. McCaskey, First Lieutenant J. A. Manley, post adjutant; Second Lieutenant W. H. Hamner, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. DeLamater.

Fort Abercrombie, D. T.—Captain J. H. Patterson, First Lieutenant R. M. Taylor, A. C. S., Second Lieutenant C. H. Ribbel, post adjutant; Captain G. B. Dandy, A. Q. M., depot and post quartermaster, Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, Chaplain John Woart.

Fort Wadsworth, D. T.—Major J. E. Yard, Captain William Stanley, First Lieutenant W. R. Maize, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Second Lieutenant J. A. Yeckley, Captain J. S. McNaught, acting post adjutant, First Lieutenant William Hawley, Second Lieutenant J. B. Bodman, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. N. Coonan, Chaplain Hiram Stone.

Fort Seward, D. T.—Captain J. C. Bates, First Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, A. C. S., Captain T. B. Hunt, A. Q. M., post quartermaster, Second Lieutenant J. A. Yeckley, post adjutant, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. W. Du Bose.

Fort Totten, D. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Hunt, Captain William Fletcher, First Lieutenant L. M. Morris, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Second Lieutenant Herbert Cushman, Captain J. N. Coe, First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, Second Lieutenant W. W. Wood, post adjutant, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ferguson.

Fort Pembina, D. T.—Captain Loyd Wheaton, First Lieutenant Paul Harwood, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Second Lieutenant John Bannister, post adjutant, Captain A. A. Harbach, First Lieutenant C. O. Bradley, Second Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Assistant Surgeon Ezra Woodruff.

Middle District—Fort Sully, D. T.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, Major J. N. G. Whistler, First Lieutenant H. H. Ketchum, adjutant, First Lieutenant P. M. Thorne, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Captain J. B. Irvine, First Lieutenant G. S. L. Ward, Second Lieutenant O. D. Ladley, Captain C. J. Dickey, First Lieutenant W. W. Daugherty, Second Lieutenant J. McAdams, Captain A. H. Goodloe, First Lieutenant C. C. Cusick, Second Lieutenant J. E. Macklin, Captain Francis Clarke, First Lieutenant William Conway, Surgeon J. P. Wright, Acting Assistant Surgeon A. I. Comfort, Chaplain G. D. Crocker.

Fort Rice, D. T.—Colonel T. L. Crittenden, Major R. E. A. Crofton, First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., adjutant, First Lieutenant T. G. Troxel, R. Q. M., First Lieutenant James Humbert, A. C. S., First Lieutenant W. P. Rogers, Second Lieutenant D. H. Brush, Captain E. P. Pearson, Jr., First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, Second Lieutenant Charles Metcalfe, Captain Malcolm McArthur, First Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, Captain C. E. Bennett, First Lieutenant H. S. Howe, Second Lieutenant Alexander Ogle, Captain J. W. Souly, A. Q. M., post quartermaster, Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, Acting Assistant Surgeon S. J. Allen, Jr.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin, Captain O. H. Moore, First Lieutenant John Carland, Second Lieutenant T. M. Willey, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Captain J. W. Powell, Jr., First Lieutenant E. B. Gibbs, Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherill, Captain F. E. Grossman, First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, post adjutant, Second Lieutenant J. M. Burns, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Boughter.

Fort Stevenson, D. T.—Major J. P. Roy, Captain J. P.

Schindel, First Lieutenant E. B. Atwood, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Second Lieutenant C. L. Gurley, Captain W. M. Wherry, First Lieutenant D. M. Lee, Second Lieutenant R. E. Thompson, post adjutant, Acting Assistant Surgeon F. A. Davis.

Fort Randall, D. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis, Captain John Hartley, First Lieutenant W. J. Reedy, Captain C. A. Webb, First Lieutenant N. D. Badger, Second Lieutenant G. Von Blucher, Captain C. W. Miner, First Lieutenant B. C. Lockwood, Second Lieutenant W. J. Campbell, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Captain De W. C. Poole, First Lieutenant L. E. Campbell, Second Lieutenant O. M. Smith, post adjutant, Captain Mott Hooton, First Lieutenant M. E. Hogan, Assistant Surgeon Elliott Coates, Acting Assistant Surgeon G. E. Lord, Chaplain J. F. Fish.

Lower Brule Agency, D. T.—Captain Joseph Bush, First Lieutenant T. H. Fisher, Second Lieutenant F. L. Davies, post adjutant, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Byrnes.

Cheyenne Agency, D. T.—Captain Carlisle Boyd, First Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, post adjutant, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Second Lieutenant George Ruhlén, Captain J. H. Donovan, First Lieutenant C. H. Greene, Second Lieutenant Robert Cairns, Acting Assistant Surgeon G. M. Pease.

Grand River Agency, D. T.—Captain Edward Collins, First Lieutenant E. B. Northrup, Second Lieutenant C. P. McTaggart, Captain W. M. Van Horne, First Lieutenant J. H. Rice, First Lieutenant T. G. Troxel, R. Q. M., post adjutant, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Acting Assistant Surgeon W. J. Hoffman.

Camp Hancock, D. T.—Captain C. E. Clarke, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., First Lieutenant James Humbert, Second Lieutenant Josiah Chance, Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Slaughter.

District of Montana—Fort Shaw, M. T.—Colonel John Gibbon, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Major W. H. Lewis, First Lieutenant H. M. Benson, adjutant, First Lieutenant J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M. and A. C. S., Captain D. W. Benham, First Lieutenant William Quinton, Second Lieutenant C. A. Worden, Captain Richard Comba, First Lieutenant Daniel Robinson, Second Lieutenant J. T. Van Orsdale, Captain Robert Chandler, First Lieutenant W. I. Reed, Second Lieutenant L. F. Barnett, Captain Walter Clifford, First Lieutenant Constant Williams, Second Lieutenant W. L. English, Captain G. L. Browning, First Lieutenant M. C. Sanbourne, Second Lieutenant H. A. Irgens, Captain C. O. Rawn, First Lieutenant William Logan, Second Lieutenant A. V. Amet, Captain J. M. J. Sanno, A. A. Q. M., First Lieutenant A. H. Jackson, Second Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon C. K. Winne, Acting Assistant Surgeon N. H. Marselis.

Fort Benton, M. T.—Captain T. S. Kirtland, First Lieutenant J. H. Bradley, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Second Lieutenant C. A. Booth, post adjutant, Assistant Surgeon J. D. Hall.

Camp Baker, near Diamond City, M. T.—Captain H. B. Freeman, First Lieutenant W. H. Nelson, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Second Lieutenant F. M. H. Kendrick, post adjutant, Acting Assistant Surgeon G. S. Oldmixon.

Fort Ellis, M. T.—Major N. B. Sweitzer, Captain G. L. Tyler, First Lieutenant F. C. Gragan, Second Lieutenant C. F. Roe, Captain S. H. Norton, First Lieutenant G. C. Doane, Second Lieutenant E. J. McClelland, Captain Edward Ball, First Lieutenant J. G. McAdams, Second Lieutenant L. H. Jerome, Captain Lewis Thompson, First Lieutenant S. T. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant C. B. Schofield, post adjutant, Captain D. P. Hancock, First Lieutenant C. A. Coolidge, Second Lieutenant G. H. Wright, A. C. S., Captain L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., district and post quartermaster, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinaman, Acting Assistant Surgeon R. M. Whitefoot, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. C. W. Glazier.

Independent Post—Fort Buford, D. T.—Colonel W. B. Hazen, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, adjutant, First Lieutenant C. G. Penney, R. Q. M. and A. C. S., Captain J. S. Polard, First Lieutenant William Badger, Second Lieutenant Nelson Bronson, Captain Montgomery Bryant, First Lieutenant F. W. Thibaut, Second Lieutenant T. G. Townsend, Captain Thomas Britton, First Lieutenant W. H. H. Crowell, Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacob, Jr., Captain W. W. Sanders, First Lieutenant R. H. Day, Second Lieutenant D. L. Craft, Captain H. S. Hawkins, First Lieutenant Stephen Baker, Second Lieutenant S. W. Groesbeck, Captain E. R. Ames, First Lieutenant D. K. Murdock, Second Lieutenant G. B. Walker, Captain A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., post quartermaster, Acting Assistant Surgeon William Barbour.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, February 4 was granted Second Lieutenant R. E. Thompson, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of ninety days.

Seventh Infantry.—At a special meeting of the Crown Butte Lodge No. 36, I. O. G. T., Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, held January 17, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our dear brother, Sergeant Jeremiah Wells, of Company F, Seventh Infantry; and Whereas, His uniform gentleness, kindness, and purity of life had endeared him to us all, but more especially to the brothers of this lodge; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing reverently and submissively beneath the chastening hand of an all-wise Providence, we feel that we have lost a true comrade as a soldier, a faithful, earnest brother as a good templar—a

man of whom it may be truly said, "none knew him but to love, none named him but to praise."

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this lodge is with his bereaved relatives and friends in this hour of their great affliction, and that the lodge-room be draped, and the brothers wear the usual emblem of mourning for thirty days as a token of respect and esteem for our deceased brother;

Resolved, That the secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of our deceased brother; also to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Marysville Gazette, Union county, Ohio, and to the Helena Herald, Helena, M. T., for publication.

Committee—Jacob Moore, Wm. H. Fry, F. S., Walter Selden, Daniel Dommitt, Edwin R. Short, W. C. T. DAVID STEWART, Worthy Secretary.

At a meeting of the non-commissioned officers of Company D, Seventh Infantry, Fort Shaw, M. T., January 23, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst in the full vigor of his youth and health, our esteemed comrade and friend, Sergeant Samuel Wurzbach, of Company D, Seventh Infantry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bear record to his zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties as a soldier, his efficiency as a non-commissioned officer, and sterling worth as a man;

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved relations our sincere and heartfelt sympathies in this hour of their affliction;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of our deceased comrade, and to the Marysville Gazette and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

Committee—Sergeant Wm. H. Fry, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Jno. Murphy, Alexander Brandt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

General Pope has notified Governor Osborne of Kansas that President Grant has ordered the removal of troops from the Cherokee neutral lands at once.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. Van Duyn, U. S. Army, January 31, he having employed a physician to perform his duties during his absence.

Fort Hays.—In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General of the Army, a General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, February 6, for the trial of De'ail for the court: Colonel James Oakes, Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry; Captain J. H. Janeway, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Captains C. B. McLellan, Daniel Madden, Sixth Cavalry; Captain J. A. Snyder, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant W. Harper, Jr., Sixth Cavalry. Captain R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, judge-advocate.

Sixth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant W. B. Wetmore, February 1 was relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and ordered to Fort Wallace, Kansas, for duty.

Par. 3, S. O. No. 213, series of 1872, from department headquarters, granting leave of absence for thirty days to Captain W. A. Rafferty, was revoked January 30, he having declined to avail himself of it.

Second Cavalry.—A correspondent, writing under the nom de plume of "Beverly," from Fort Laramie, says: "On the night of the 31st of December last, the members of Company K, Second Cavalry, gave their friends in the Fourteenth Infantry a grand ball, which is acknowledged by the oldest residents here to have been the most brilliant affair of the kind since the post has been established. No expense or labor was spared to make it a most complete success. The following officers were present by special invitation: Colonel J. E. Smith, commanding post; First Lieutenant W. W. McCammon, adjutant Fourteenth Infantry; Captain W. W. Howell, assistant quartermaster; Assistant Surgeons R. M. O'Reilly, E. J. O. Callaghan; Captains Guido Ilges, Augustus H. Bainbridge, G. S. Carpenter, Geo. W. Davis, C. B. Atchison; First Lieutenants C. B. Western, C. H. Warrens, J. E. Quentin; Second Lieutenants J. A. Buchanan, T. B. Briggs, and A. Austin, Captain E. R. Well, Lieutenants J. L. Fowler and J. V. Allison—all of whom congratulated Captain Eagan upon the soldierly appearance of his company and the artistic taste displayed in decorating the ball and supper rooms, for which Sergeant J. McGregor and his committee on decorations deserve especial mention. The excellent string band of the Fourteenth Infantry furnished the music, which was most admirably rendered. The ball-room was well filled with an elegantly-dressed assemblage of graceful women and stalwart men, and the "boys in blue" thoroughly enjoyed themselves whirling through the intricacies of the 'mazy dance,' forgetting for the moment the hardships incidental to a soldier's life. The men of the company appeared to vie with each other in contributing to their guests' enjoyment. Dancing was kept up until midnight, when the guests sat down to an elegant supper. Supper over, dancing was resumed, and continued until 4 A. M., when the guests sought their homes, well pleased with their night's enjoyment. All praise is due the members of the several committees for the gentlemanly and courteous manner in which they discharged their respective duties, giving infinite satisfaction to all of their guests. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Barbour, Muschawekh, Laws, Malloy, Young, Shell, and Lawlor; committee on invitations, Messrs. Vibael, Bellows, Jordan, McCrea, Dahlgren, and Jones; committee on receptions, Messrs. Hallinan, McGregor, Deprezin, Goings, and McChesney; floor managers, Messrs. Killian and Marshall. The night was most pleasantly passed, and nothing occurred which could annoy the most fastidious or in any way mar the enjoyment of the evening."

Sixth Cavalry.—Fort Riley, Kan.—"Last winter," writes a correspondent, "a score of enterprising soldiers of the Sixth Cavalry discussed the possibility of the establishment of a theatre at this point, and at once gain-

ing the approbation of the corps of officers of the regiment and post, as well as their kindly assistance, they went to work, and have completed as neat, tasteful, and elegant a place of amusement as could be found at any rendezvous of the Army; a most elegant and unique curtain, complete and excellent scenery, upholstered seats in the auditorium, the ceilings draped with flags—on the whole, as near a perfect theatre as could be devised from the limited resources available at a point so remote as Riley is from any theatrical outfitting establishment. Professional talent was at once procured, and the season was opened. During the summer succeeding the regiment was transferred to active service in the field, and returning last fall, the old association again reorganized, under the name of "The Sixth Cavalry Dramatic Association." An actress, Miss Annie Ward, was secured, and the theatre generally refitted. The second season was commenced under the most favorable auspices; the opening night, January 3, 1873, with "Momentous Question"—Miss Ward as "Rachel Ryland," E. P. Grimes, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry, as "Robert Shelley," —, as "James Greenfield," J. T. Wallbridge, Troop H, as "Moletrap," R. L. Tea, Troop H, as "Chalk," W. Edwards, Troop A, as "Onion Jack," and W. Ganzhorn, Troop B, as "George Dorset." This was succeeded by the farce "Nan, the Good For Nothing," Miss Ward doing "Nan" to perfection. The house was filled to repletion, and the performance passed off remarkably well, Miss Ward at once becoming a favorite. Succeeding performances attest to this. Several have occurred since then, resulting in a most gratifying manner to the purpose and intent of the association. The season will continue until the spring movement of the regiment to the field. The officers of the association to date are E. P. Grimes, acting and stage manager; Jos. H. De Castro, Troop L, business manager and treasurer; Gus Haley, Troop H, secretary; Scenic Artist, —; Prompter, McClurg, Troop B—all enlisted men of the Sixth Cavalry.

"PRO GLORIA BELL!"

Fifteenth Infantry.—The funeral obsequies of the late First Lieutenant W. J. Sartle, adjutant Fifteenth Infantry, took place at Santa Fe, N. M., January 28.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

A. A. Surgeon E. Lauderdale, February 1 was relieved from temporary duty at Omaha Barracks, Neb., and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of Camp Douglas, U. T., for duty at that post.

Eighth Infantry.—First Lieutenant A. W. Corliss and Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, January 30 were assigned to duty with a detachment of 100 recruits, Third Cavalry, and ordered to proceed with them to Fort McPherson, Neb. Having turned the detachment over at that post to the commanding officer Third Cavalry, Lieutenants Corliss and Lynch will return to their station at Omaha Barracks. Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, was granted First Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest, February 3. First Lieutenant Augustus W. Corliss, at the same time was appointed judge-advocate of the General Court-martial instituted in par. 2, S. O. No. 207, of 1872, from department headquarters, vice First Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest, relieved.

Sidney Barracks, Neb.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Sidney Barracks, Neb., February 3. Detail for the court: Major Nathan A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Frank Meacham, Medical Department; Captain William Hawley, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant William W. Rogers, Second Lieutenant Walter S. Wyatt, Ninth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Charles Morton, Third Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Target Practice.—Abstract from report of target practice in the Department of the Platte for the month of December, 1872, showing the best single day's practice for the companies of cavalry and infantry at the several distances named, also the worst target made during the month:

Company.	Commanding officer.	December.	Distance in yards.	Number of shots fired.	Number of hits.	Average dist. from centre in inches.	Size of target in inches.
K, 13th Inf.	Capt. Arthur McArthur, Jr.	9	300	123	45	24	72x66
A, 13th Inf.	Capt. R. A. Torrey	30	200	159	107	173	63x32
E, 14th Inf.	Capt. George W. Davis	28	150	54	35	8	72x22
E, 2d Cav.	Capt. Elijah R. Wells	7	300	105	35	8	72x22
F, 3d Cav.	Capt. Alexander Moore	9	200	168	86	12	72x30
D, 3d Cav.	Capt. Guy V. Henry	2	150	204	186	92.3	72x22
*C, 8th Inf.	Capt. Edwin W. H. Read	2	200	87	5	23	72x22

*Worst target.

On account of the prevalence of high winds and cold weather, no target practice was held during the month at some of the posts in the Department. The best report is, therefore, probably below what might have been expected with good weather.

Second Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall, Second Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant William M. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, February 5 were detailed as additional members of the G. C. M., instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 195, of 1872, from department headquarters.

Third Cavalry.—The Quartermaster's Department, February 3 was ordered to furnish transportation from Omaha, Neb., to Fort McPherson, via North Platte, for Second Lieutenant J. F. Simpson and two enlisted men, Third Cavalry, returning from detached service.

The commanding officer of Fort McPherson, February 3 was directed to send the recruits of the Third Cavalry now there belonging to companies serving west of that post, to their proper stations.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Guy V. Henry, February 5.

Twelfth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, A. D. C., February 6 was ordered to Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, in obedience to a summons to appear as a witness before a General Court-martial in session at that place. He will return to his station at Omaha, Neb., upon being discharged from attendance before the court.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Sixth Cavalry.—Telegraphic instructions of January 28 to the commanding officer post of Austin, Texas, directed Captain Nesmith and officers with him to conduct the recruits of the Ninth Cavalry to San Antonio.

Tenth Cavalry.—The commanding officer of Fort Sill, I. T., January 23 was ordered to relieve three companies of the Tenth Cavalry from duty at that post, and order them to proceed to Fort Richardson, Texas, and report to commanding officer for duty at that post. On the arrival of these companies at Fort Richardson, the commanding officer of that post was directed to relieve Major Latimer and the companies of the Fourth Cavalry on duty at that post, and order them to proceed to Fort Concho, reporting to the commanding officer of that post, who was then ordered to designate two companies of the Fourth Cavalry, in his command, to proceed with Major Latimer to Fort McKavett, reporting for duty to the commanding officer of that post, who will thereupon relieve Major Morrow and the two companies of the Ninth Cavalry on duty at that post, and direct them to proceed to Fort Clark, and report to the commanding officer, who will be instructed further concerning them.

Eleventh Infantry.—The commanding officer of Fort Concho, Texas, January 23 was ordered to relieve one company of the Eleventh Infantry from duty at that post, and order it to proceed to Fort Richardson, Texas, reporting to the commanding officer for duty at that post. The commanding officer of Fort Richardson, Texas, at the same time was ordered to relieve two companies of the Eleventh Infantry from duty at that post, and order them to proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty at that post.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Captain William M. Kilgour, late of the Forty-first Infantry, has been nominated by the President to be captain in the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Adjutant-General has issued the following circular letter to the generals commanding the various departments:

"SIR: It having been reported to this office that First Lieutenant George J. Madden, Eighteenth Infantry, deserted the service of the United States from Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of December, 1872, you are respectfully requested to cause the necessary measures to be taken to effect his arrest as a deserter if possible, should he pass through your department. In the event of his arrest, you will please report the fact at once to the Adjutant-General of the Army, causing due vigilance to be exercised to prevent his escape until arrangements can be made to have him brought to trial. The records of this office show that Lieutenant Madden was appointed from sergeant-major Second Battalion Sixteenth Infantry; that he was born in New Haven, Conn., and at date of appointment claimed the Army as his residence, and that he is 29 years of age. At the time of his desertion Lieutenant Madden was in arrest, and a General Court-martial had been ordered for his trial.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"THOMAS M. VINCENT,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

First Artillery.—Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, of January 31, First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, aide-de-camp, was ordered to proceed without delay to St. Louis, Missouri, to defend the commanding officer St. Louis Depot in the proceedings instituted in a State court for the discharge of a deserter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

A. A. Surgeon W. R. Mandeville, U. S. Army, January 27 was relieved from duty at Jackson, Mississippi, and ordered to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Major William H. Johnston, paymaster U. S. Army, January 27 was ordered to Aberdeen, Mississippi, to pay the company of the Sixteenth Infantry there, thence to Fort Barrancas, Florida, to pay the batteries of the First Artillery at that post. After which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for ten days was granted Captain Richard H. Jackson, January 21.

Ninth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, en route to the headquarters of his regiment, January 29 was ordered to take charge of a detachment of recruits from New Orleans, en route to the same destination.

A. A. Surgeon W. R. Mandeville, U. S. Army, January 29 was ordered to report for duty to First Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, Ninth Cavalry, to accompany a detachment of recruits for the Ninth Cavalry as far as Brazos Santiago.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending February 11, 1873: First Lieutenant S. A. Day, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers;

First Lieutenant A. B. Brown, First Infantry; Captain Joseph Bush, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery; Colonel G. Penny-packer, Sixteenth Infantry; Colonel R. C. Perry, U. S. Army; Captain C. H. Carlton, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. B. Beck, Major G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect on the 12th of February, has been granted Surgeon J. E. Summers, U. S. Army.

Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock on the morning of February 11, in the married soldiers' quarters at Fort Schuyler, and destroyed the row of buildings, consisting of fifteen tenements.

Fifth Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at the Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York city, February 18. Major B. N. Batchelder, quartermaster U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Fifth Artillery, were detailed for the court: Major G. P. Andrews, Captains H. A. Hascall, F. L. Guenther, First Lieutenants W. B. Beck, R. Q. M., G. W. Crabb, T. R. Adams. First Lieutenant H. J. Reilly, judge-advocate.

Payment of Troops.—Colonel N. W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general U. S. Army, February 10 was ordered to pay the troops at Forts McHenry and Foote, Md., up to December 31, 1872.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

First Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant John L. Worden, Jr., February 7.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Twelfth Infantry.—Major Charles W. Wingard, paymaster U. S. Army, January 29 was directed to pay Company E, in the field at or in the vicinity of Yreka, California, up to the 31st day of December, 1872. On the completion of this duty, Major Wingard will return to his station in San Francisco, Cal.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted Second Lieutenant H. L. Haskell, January 29.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Captain Henry W. James, A. Q., D. Q., Vancouver, January 24 was ordered, via Jacksonville, Oregon, and Shasta, Yreka, and Redding, California, to San Francisco, under special instructions from the Brigadier-General commanding. On completion of this duty, Captain James was ordered to return to his station.

First Cavalry.—Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, January 14 was granted First Lieutenant Duncan Sherman.

Twenty-first Infantry.—First Lieutenants Edward R. Theller and William L. Sherwood, with all the effective men of Company I, January 20 were directed to proceed as rapidly as possible to the vicinity of Linkville, Oregon, reporting to the commanding officer District of the Lakes.

Fourth Artillery.—Captain Marcus P. Miller, with the effective strength of Battery E, January 20 was ordered, via Portland, as rapidly as possible to the vicinity of Linkville, Oregon, reporting to the commanding officer District of the Lakes. The commanding officer Fort Cape Disappointment, at the same time was directed to send a detachment of his battery to Fort Stevens, to relieve temporarily Battery E, ordered into the field. Until First Lieutenant Samuel R. Jones joins, Captain Smith will be responsible for the public property at Fort Stevens, and will receipt for it to the officers now in charge.

Artificers' and Wagoners' Pay.—Under date of December 23, the Secretary of War decided that company commanders were not required to appoint wagoners and artificers, but may muster the men as wagoners, artificers, or privates as they may see fit. If mustered as privates, they cannot, under the law, receive extra pay for performing the duties of wagoner or artificer when serving with companies. Under date of January 3, he further states that artificers of infantry are entitled to extra-duty pay when employed under the orders of the Quartermaster's Department. Company wagoners are also entitled to extra-duty pay when so employed.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster, January 4 was ordered to Tucson, A. T., on business connected with his department, upon the completion of which he will pay the troops stationed at Camps Hualpai, Beale's Springs, Mojave, Verde, and Date Creek, A. T., to include December 31, 1872.

Dr. H. H. Davis, A. A. surgeon, January 6 was directed to report for duty to the commanding officer Fort Whipple, A. T., relieving Dr. B. Semig, who, upon being relieved, was ordered, via Fort Yuma and the Gulf of California, to San Francisco, California, reporting for duty as required in S. O. No. 264, par. 4, A. G. O., series of 1872.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco February 12, 1873, announces that two officers of General Crook's staff arrived at Camp Grant January 23, and reported that a battle had been fought with the Apaches, during which four warriors were killed and twelve captured. General Crook is at the new post near Mount Graham. His troops have killed over three hundred warriors since the opening of the campaign. The General will continue to fight the Indians until they sue for peace.

Fifth Cavalry.—A General Court-martial, January 3, was ordered to assemble at Camp McDowell, A. T. As-

stant Surgeon J. B. Girard, U. S. A., and the following officers of the Fifth Cavalry were detailed for the court: Captains W. H. Brown, John M. Hamilton, A. B. Taylor, James Burns, First Lieutenants E. D. Thomas, Jacob Almy, C. H. Rockwell, Second Lieutenant E. L. Keyes. First Lieutenant W. C. Forbush, judge-advocate.

Fort Whipple, A. T.—A General Court-martial was ordered to assemble at Fort Whipple, A. T., January 11. Detail for the court: Captain Thomas McGregor, First Cavalry; First Lieutenants L. Hammond, G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant A. E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. F. Rice, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant George B. McDermott, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant O. L. Hein, First Cavalry. First Lieutenant O. W. Pollock, adjutant Twenty-third Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Captain James Henton and First Lieutenant O. W. Pollack, adjutant, having been detailed by the commanding officer of their regiment as recruiting officers, in accordance with G. O. No. 101, A. G. O., series of 1872, January 14 were ordered, via the Gulf of California and San Francisco, Cal., to New York city, for duty accordingly.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 7.—Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 12th inst.

FEBRUARY 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster Charles E. Thompson, as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, Washington.

FEBRUARY 8.—Pay Director J. H. Watmough, as general inspector of provisions and clothing on March 1.

FEBRUARY 10.—Paymaster G. Martin, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 14th inst.

First Assistant Engineer James Butlerworth, to the Narragansett, South Pacific Station, per steamer of the 1st of March next.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 6.—First Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Wasp, South Atlantic Station.

First Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, from the Wasp, and granted permission to return to the United States.

Pay Director J. O. Bradford, as purchasing paymaster at New York on the 12th inst., and ordered to settle accounts.

Pay Director Geo. F. Cutter, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 12th inst., and ordered to duty as purchasing paymaster at New York.

Commander W. A. Kirkland, from the Supply, and ordered to command the Guard.

Commander C. A. Babcock, from the Guard, and ordered to command the Supply.

Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, from inspection of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to settle accounts.

FEBRUARY 7.—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, from the Worcester, and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon James R. Wagener, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Worcester, per steamer of 15th inst.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Taylor, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

FEBRUARY 8.—Pay Director H. Budge, as general inspector of provisions and clothing, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Henry Kahl, from the Sabine, and ordered to the tug Mayflower.

FEB. 10.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Stewart, from the Marine Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Station, New Orleans.

First Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, from the Narragansett, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

Captain S. P. Quackenbush and Second Asst. Engineer Joseph P. Mickle have reported their return home from the Terror and been placed on waiting orders.

NOMINATED TO THE SENATE.

To be assistant surgeons in the Navy, Edward W. Corson, Ezra Z. Derr.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE United States steamer *Plymouth* has sailed from Villa Franca for Tangier.

THE Nicaragua Surveying Expedition under Commander E. P. Lull, arrived at Virgin Bay, Nicaragua, January 3, all well.

A NAVAL General Court-martial of which Solicitor-General Bolles will be the judge-advocate, was ordered to convene at the Navy-yard, Boston, February 12.

AT the Brooklyn Navy-yard the men in the construction department, except those at work upon the torpedo-boat, were suspended February 13 for the balance of the month.

THE Worcester was at Key West January 31, whence she was to leave for Matanzas and Havana, and thence on a cruise to the southward, touching at one or more of the Windward Islands and ports on the Spanish Main, etc. She will probably be absent from Key West about two months.

PAY Director George F. Cutter has been ordered to the Pay Office at 29 Broadway, New York, and has been succeeded at the Brooklyn Navy-yard by Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach, who has retained the services of Mr. W. V. Moriarty, the efficient and well-known pay clerk, at that place.

It is rumored that the steamer *Florida*, now at New York, has been purchased by the Spaniards, and it is said she is to be taken to Delamater's shipyard to be fitted up with the ex-Confederate privateer *Chickamauga* as a gunboat to reinforce the "Mosquito fleet"; the latter vessel will carry two sixty-pound guns, and is expected to be ready to sail next month.

THE Hartford, Captain E. Y. McCauley, bound from New York for China, was at Valetta, Malta, Dec. 20, having repairs effected in her machinery, the work being continued night and day. On Saturday, the 15th

inst., the captain and the United States Consul, Mr. Lyell Adams, were entertained at dinner by the naval commander-in-chief at Malta, Sir Hastings R. Yelverton; and on Tuesday following an American lady, wife of one of our principal merchants, gave an elegant entertainment to the captain and officers of the frigate.

A MALTA correspondent writes to the *Broad Arrow* under date of Valetta, December 27, 1872: Information has been received from Captain Wells, of the United States frigate *Shenandoah*, now at Athens, to the effect that shortly after leaving Malta six soldiers, deserters of this garrison, were found to have secreted themselves on board that ship, and immediately on arriving at the Piræus he handed them over to the captain of the British man-of-war *Rapid*. This circumstance shows how strong the desire is on the part of the American officers to act fairly and friendly toward us in discouraging the desertion of our men. These deserters arrived here last night by Her Majesty's ship *Hart*.

THE storeship *Guard*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has all her stores on board, and commenced receiving her cargo for Vienna on February 12. The first package forwarded came from Peters & Co., of Chambers street, New York. The *Guard* will probably sail by the 20th 20th of February. Her officers are: Commander, W. A. Kirkland, commanding; Lieutenants, R. D. Hitchcock, executive officer; E. B. Thomas, navigator; W. H. Brice, H. R. Wilson; Masters, E. A. Field, E. J. Berwind; Ensign, J. Hubbard, Surgeon, A. C. Rhodes; Paymaster, H. T. Skelding; Boatswain, J. T. Ochoate; Carpenter, D. W. Perry; Captain's clerk, Mr. Lathrop; Pay Clerk, Mr. Vernon. At Gibraltar she will be taken in tow by one of the vessels of the European squadron.

THE Panama Star and Herald of January 25 says: "The *Tuscarora* sails to-day for the coast of Darien. The present surveys, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, will be commenced about latitude 6 deg. 32 min. north, and be carried across the "Divide," and follow the valley of the river Bojaya, a tributary of the Atrato, to its junction with the latter river at a distance of about 150 miles from the Caribbean Sea. The *Kansas*, attached to the Nicaragua Canal Survey, arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 28th, from Greytown, whence she came for the mails brought by the *Henry Chauncey* for the members of the expedition. We learn by the *Kansas* that Captain Lull, at the head of about ten men, had on the 30th ult. commenced the work of verifying the surveys of last year up the San Juan river and across the Lake to the Pacific. After accomplishing this part of his instructions he will proceed to Monkey Point, about fifty miles north of Greytown, from whence a new line of surveys will be started across to the Pacific. The dry season had fairly set in, and the expedition, so far, was getting on as favorably and successfully as could be expected.

COMMANDER M. F. MAURY, formerly an officer of our Navy, and whose scientific reputation has made him so well known throughout the country, died at Lexington, Va., and was buried with all honors. For three days the body lay in state in the library room of the Virginia Military Institute, adorned with the following brilliant gold medals, awarded to deceased by crowned heads of Europe: Legion of Honor, awarded by Napoleon III.; the Pærlgeuse Order of the Tower and Sword; Order of St. Anne of Russia; Order of Our Lady of Guadalupe, given by Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and placed on him by the Empress Carlotta; Order of Dannebrog of Denmark. A solemn funeral service was held; after which the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four horses and led by hostlers, and taken to the vault, immediately in front of the grave of Stonewall Jackson, attended by the cadet battalion in full force, professors and students of the University, and citizens generally. The senior class of the Institute acted as pall-bearers. The business houses were all closed; the bells of the churches and public buildings were tolled, and guns were fired at regular intervals from the camps. Commander Maury was in charge of the Washington Observatory at the time the war broke out, in 1861, and the manner in which he abandoned that post at the outbreak of hostilities has left a stain upon his reputation which is not easily removed.

THE Boston Board of Trade requested the Secretary of the Navy to order the storeship *Supply* to that city to receive her cargo for the Vienna Exposition, which was accordingly done. Commissioner Van Buren, learning of the same, telegraphed the Secretary that there was no necessity to undergo the expense of sending the *Supply* to Boston, as application had been made for more space than the two storeships contained, hence the order has been withdrawn, and the *Supply* will remain at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she will receive her cargo, which will consist of machinery and all the heavier articles to be sent. Her stores are all on board, and she is ready to sail as soon as all her cargo can be shipped, and which she has commenced loading. It is expected she will sail about the 1st or 5th of March, or about 10 days in advance of the *Guard*, to admit of time to erect the machinery at the Exposition, and have it in working order by the arrival of the *Guard* with the lighter goods. Rear-Admiral Alden has been telegraphed to have two vessels of the European fleet ready to meet the *Supply* and *Guard* at the Straits of Gibraltar to convey them up the Mediterranean, and to tow them in case of a calm, so as to insure their timely arrival at Vienna. The following are the officers of the *Supply*: Commander, C. A. Babcock, commanding; Lieutenants, J. M. Forsyth, executive officer; W. Welch, navigator; E. C. Pendleton, W. Swift; Masters, E. B. Delabay, C. K. Curtis; Paymaster, Assistant Surgeon, F. M. Dearborne; Assistant Paymasters, W. W. Barry; Boatswain, E. Bonsall; Acting Carpenter, W. H. Barrett; Captain's Clerk, E. Harris; Pay Clerk, C. E. Jennings.

COMMANDER JAMES W. SHIRK, U. S. Navy, assistant superintendent of the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., died in that city on February 10, of pneumonia. He was born in Pennsylvania, July 16, 1832, and ap-

pointed from that State in the Navy on March 26, 1849; was attached to the sloop *John Adams* on the coast of Africa, 1849-51; was on the steam frigate *Mississippi*, East India squadron, 1851-4; promoted to passed midshipman 1854, and to master September 16, 1855; served on the sloop *Saratoga*, home squadron, 1856-8, and in the latter was also on the sloop *Plymouth*; on November 6, 1856, he was commissioned a lieutenant, and in 1859 was on duty on the steamer *Michigan* on the lakes; in the same year and in 1860 was on the sloop *Saratoga*, Pacific squadron; served in the Mississippi squadron 1861, and commanded the steam gunboat *Lexington* at the battle of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862; was on duty at Pittsburg Landing, March 1, 1863, and served in the engagement with rebel batteries at Eastport, Miss., on March 11, and Chickasaw, Alabama, March 23, 1863; was at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, and 7, 1863; St. Charles, White River, June 17, 1863; commissioned as lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1872; Haines Bluff, December 27, 1863; Chickasaw, Bayou, December 28, 1872, to January 1, 1863, inclusive; Arkansas Post January 10, 1863; passage of Vicksburg batteries, April 16, 1863; Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863; was at the attack on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; and was almost constantly under fire of the batteries at Vicksburg May 19 to June 4, 1863; commanded the iron-clad *Zuscumbd* and a division of the Mississippi squadron 1863-4; commissioned as commander July 25, 1866; was on duty at Philadelphia Navy-yard, 1866-7; was on staff duty on the steam frigate *Franklin*, European squadron, 1867-8; and on special duty, Navy Department, 1869 to 1871; and from that time during 1872 up to the time of his death was assistant superintendent of the Hydrographic Office. He had his life insured in the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$5,000. His death in the prime of his life is much deplored, and the Navy will lose one of its most valuable and promising officers as his excellent and faithful record during the war describes.

A CORRESPONDENT writing on board the *Shenandoah*, Syra, Grecian Archipelago, January 1, 1873, says: Christmas day was rendered very interesting on board the *Shenandoah*, and she really presented a very fine appearance, one long to be remembered by those present. We had the honor of a visit from the King and Queen of Greece, and this event happening on such a memorable day, will be recalled many years from now when gathered around our firesides at home. The royal barge containing their Majesties, left the shore about 2 P. M., and on nearing the vessel, the *Shenandoah* manned yards, hoisted the Royal Greek flag at main, and commenced firing a national salute, accompanied in all these receptional honors by the vessels in the harbor, consisting of three Greek, two Prussian, one English, and a French yacht, the latter formerly at the disposal of the Prince Imperial. The King and Queen, accompanied by the King's Uncle, Prince of Denmark, two staff officers, and the Captain of the *Volga*, were received by Captain Wells and officers on the quarter-deck, the Captain welcoming them with a few remarks, followed by his introducing the Queen, with her permission, to all the officers. The band then played the Greek national air and the party adjourned to the cabin, the Captain escorting the Queen. It was expected by many that the affair would be dignified and formal, but after having been a few minutes in the cabin, all such thoughts were dispelled when the King and Queen conversed familiarly with the officers. During the reception the King proposed the following toast: "I present through you, the congratulations of Greece to the great American nation. I extend my congratulations to the President of the great Republic, which has been the constant, earnest friend of Greece, and she acknowledges with gratitude, the friendship thus shown her. I drink, Captain, to the health of the President of the United States." To which the Captain responded as follows: "Your Majesty—The kind sentiments which your Majesty has just expressed meet with a hearty response from every American present. The visit of the King and Queen to this vessel will be regarded as a compliment, not only to the President of the United States, but to my countrymen generally. Greece has always commanded our sympathy and friendship. As for the native country of the Queen, she will bear me witness to the brotherhood existing between Russia and the United States. I present as a sentiment, the health of their Majesties, the King and Queen of the Hellenes." The King then expressed a desire to see the vessel, which the Captain was only too happy to show. Having seen the vessel and crew, the latter drawn up in dress parade, their Majesties were conducted to the poop to see the crew go through the manual of arms, which they did in a manner reflecting great credit upon themselves, and eliciting a compliment from the King. Their Majesties remained on board about an hour and a half, and on leaving expressed themselves very much pleased with their visit. The usual honors attended their arrival and departure, with the addition of three loud cheers. The affair has left some very deep impressions, and is conducive of no small amount of good feeling between the two nations. The Hon. Mr. Francis, our Minister to Greece, was present on the occasion. We left Athens, or, more properly speaking Piræus, the seaport town of Athens, on December 26, 1872, and put into here the 27th, a gale having sprung up from the N. E. while we were on our way to Smyrna.

A DESPATCH from Rome, dated February 8, says: The *Shenandoah* arrived at Spezia yesterday. Rear-Admiral James Alden and several of his officers are in Naples and will be received to-morrow by King Victor Emanuel, who is also in that city.

LOCATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

We commenced publishing in the JOURNAL of January 4, and will continue until the list is completed, the stations and duties of naval officers, classifying all the officers of one vessel under the heading of her name and fleet, or duty, and officers on the same duty will be placed under the same heading. This register will note all the changes made since July 1, 1872, and will be correct as far as the date of the naval orders published in the JOURNAL of the

previous week. The orders published in the same number as the register should be consulted in referring to it. Particular attention has not been given to placing the officers according as they number in the regular Navy Register.

NORTH PACIFIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral—A. M. Pennock, commanding; Captain—J. C. P. De Kraft, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Commander—W. B. Hoff; Lieutenant—E. L. Amory; Captain—J. H. Higbie, fleet marine officer; Surgeon—T. W. Leach, fleet surgeon; Pay Inspector—C. Schenck, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer—M. Fletcher, fleet engineer; Admiral's Secretary—J. S. Stodder; Admiral's Clerk—W. A. Little; Chief of Staff's Clerk—Chas. E. Carey; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk—E. L. Talbot.

U. S. Steamer *California* (flagship), 2d rate (21).—Captain J. C. P. De Kraft, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—L. Kempf, executive officer; J. H. Sands, navigator; Lieutenants—E. T. Strong, R. M. Cutts, W. Maynard, R. B. Peck, T. C. Terrell; Master—E. J. Arthur—Midshipmen—A. Ward, W. M. Irwin, C. D. Galloway, D. L. Wilson, T. S. Plunkett, J. C. Burnett; P. Assistant Surgeon—G. S. Culbreth; Assistant Surgeon—J. W. Ross; Assistant Paymaster—J. C. Burnett; First Assistant Engineer—G. E. Tower; Second Assistant Engineer—A. F. Dixon; Acting Boatswain—H. P. Ornes; Gunner—C. Moran; Carpenter—L. Hauscom; Sailmaker—N. Lynch; Paymaster's Clerk—J. J. Talbot.

U. S. Steamer *Brisola*, 2d rate (12).—Captain—A. G. Clary, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—J. D. Graham, executive officer; W. H. Whiting, navigator; J. Bishop; Lieutenants—A. B. Carter, E. McCormack, W. Goodwin, W. Little; Master—F. Singer; Mate—F. H. Wing; Surgeon—H. J. Pitkin; Assistant Surgeon—M. D. Jones; Paymasters—E. Putnam; Chief Engineer—G. F. Kutz; First Assistant Engineer—C. Andrade; Second Assistant Engineer—J. A. Tobin; Boatswain—A. Maek; Gunner—W. Helford; Carpenter—W. D. Toy; Sailmaker—W. Rogers. Second Lieutenant of Marines—H. G. Ellsworth.

U. S. Steamer *Saratoga*, 2d rate (11).—Captain—J. S. Phelps, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—H. C. Taylor, executive officer; F. A. Cook, navigator; Lieutenant—J. C. Morong; Masters—E. Dennison, A. C. McMechan, P. Garst; Surgeon—W. E. Taylor; Assistant Surgeon—P. Fitzsimmons; Paymaster—A. J. Pritchard; Chief Engineer—H. S. Davids; First Assistant Engineers—G. W. Stivers, J. F. Bingham; Second Assistant Engineers—J. H. Diamond, J. Q. A. Ford; Boatswain—W. Manning; Gunner—W. Cheney; Carpenter—C. F. Humphreys; Sailmaker—T. O. Fasset. Second Lieutenant of Marines—R. Wallach.

U. S. Steamer *Narragansett*, 3d rate (15).—Commander—R. W. Meade, Jr., commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—A. H. Wright, executive officer; Lieutenants—Z. L. Tanner, navigator; J. J. Yates, E. D. Taussig; Master—H. O. Handy; Midshipmen—G. A. Calhoun, M. F. Wright, W. P. Day, F. H. Le Favour; Assistant Surgeon—H. C. Eckstein; P. Assistant Paymaster—G. H. Griffing; First Assistant Engineer—J. B. Carpenter; Second Assistant Engineer—W. K. Nauman (on the Omaha, en route); Acting Boatswain—T. Savage; Gunner—J. G. Foster; Captain's Clerk—L. McGrew; Paymaster's Clerk—G. B. Remian.

SOUTH PACIFIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral—C. Steedman, commanding; Captain—J. A. Uphur, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Commander—C. H. Pendleton; Medical Inspector—E. R. Denby, fleet surgeon; Paymaster—T. T. Caswell, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer—G. R. Johnson, fleet engineer; First Lieutenant—H. J. Bishop, fleet marine officer; Admiral's Secretary—F. H. Doe; Chief of Staff's Clerk—G. V. Harleston; Fleet Clerk—J. G. Sankay.

U. S. Steamer *Pennacola*, flagship, 2d rate (22).—Captain—J. A. Uphur, commanding; Lieutenants—J. K. P. Ragdale, navigator; P. P. Gillmore, W. C. Gibson; Masters—J. C. Irvine, T. H. Stevens, J. K. Cogwell, W. A. Hadden; Ensigns—D. D. V. Stuart, W. T. Low; Midshipmen—H. R. Pennington, H. McCrea; P. Asst. Surgeons—J. M. Flint; W. H. Jones, ordered to the Portsmouth on reporting of relief; First Asst. Engineer—C. J. McConnell; Second Asst. Engineer—G. W. Baird; Boatswain—W. G. Tompkins; Gunner—C. Dugan; Carpenter—E. D. Hall; Sailmaker—J. Wilson. Second Lieutenant of Marines—J. De Hervey.

U. S. Steamer *Onahia*, 2d rate (12).—Captain—J. C. Fogler, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—S. W. Nichols, executive officer; A. D. Brown, navigator; C. H. Davis; Lieutenants—S. M. Ackley, J. E. Morse, T. B. M. Mason; Master—T. N. Lee; Midshipmen—J. A. Barber, A. T. Freeman, R. H. McClean, M. K. Schwenk, J. M. Roper, F. S. Hotchkiss; Surgeon—J. C. Spear; Asst. Surgeon—H. Smith; Paymaster—W. Goldsborough; Chief Engineer—J. H. Long; First Asst. Engineer—R. Aston; Second Asst. Engineer—J. H. Perry, W. H. Russell; Boatswain—J. B. F. Langton; Acting Gunner—M. J. Dutcher; Carpenter—N. M. Mayer; Sailmaker—J. C. Chevalier. Second Lieutenant of Marines—J. D. Smyser.

U. S. Steamer *Tuscarora*, 3d rate (6).—Commander—G. E. Belknap, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—R. S. Chew, executive officer; T. F. Jewell, navigator; Lieutenant—S. Hubbard, G. A. Norris, P. M. Symonds; Master—W. Doty; Ensign—E. H. Taunt; Midshipmen—W. H. H. Southerland, R. H. Galt, C. R. Miles, C. H. Lyeth, V. L. Cottman; Asst. Surgeon—J. L. Nelson; P. Asst. Paymaster—J. G. Hobbs; Chief Engineer—D. Smith; First Asst. Engineer—A. Adamson; Acting Boatswain—J. T. Barker; Acting Gunner—C. H. Venable; Acting Carpenter—J. L. Thatcher; Acting Sailmaker—J. Roddy.

U. S. Storeship *Onward*, 4th rate (3), *Callao, Peru*.—Lieutenant-Commander—E. White, commanding; Lieutenant—N. H. Barnes, executive officer; Asst. Surgeon—G. H. Torney; Paymaster—D. A. Smith; Boatswain—T. Collier; Gunner—M. A. Lane.

MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Headquarters.—Brigadier-General J. Zeilin, commandant; Major W. B. Black, quartermaster; Major A. S. Nicholson, adjutant and inspector; Major J. C. Cash, paymaster; Captain W. B. Remey; First Lieutenant G. C. Reid, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant D. P. Hamlin.

Marine Barracks.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. McCawley, superintendent of recruiting service; Captain J. F. Baker; First Lieutenant A. S. Taylor; Second Lieutenants C. P. Porter, S. Mercer, A. H. O'Brien, S. H. Gibson, P. S. C. Murphy.

Navy-yard.—Captain G. W. Collier; First Lieutenants C. F. Williams, G. B. Haycock.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Marine Barracks.—Major J. L. Broome, commanding; Captain G. Butler; Captain H. B. Lowry, asst. quartermaster; First Lieutenants R. L. Meade, F. H. Harrington; Second Lieutenant W. F. Spicer, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Captain W. A. T. Maddox, asst. quartermaster; Captain W. R. Brown, asst. quartermaster's office. Marine Barracks.—Colonel M. K. Kintzing, commanding; Captain L. L. Dawson; First Lieutenants H. C. Cochran, R. R. Neill; Second Lieutenants E. T. Bradford, W. B. Slack.

BOSTON, MASS.

Marine Barracks.—Captain R. S. Collum; First Lieutenants W. Wallace, G. M. Welles; Second Lieutenant J. C. Shailer.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Marine Barracks.—Captain P. R. Fendall, commanding; First Lieutenant F. A. Mullany; Second Lieutenant D. Whipple.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Marine Barracks.—Captain C. D. Hebb, commanding; First Lieutenants M. C. Goodrell, J. M. F. Young; Second Lieutenant E. McCauley.

NORFOLK, VA.

Marine Barracks.—Captain G. Heywood, commanding; Captain N. L. Nokes; First Lieutenants C. L. Sherman, E. R. Robinson.

PENACOLA, FLA.

Marine Barracks.—Captain R. W. Huntington, commanding; First Lieutenant H. H. Coston; Second Lieutenant O. C. Berryman.

MADEIRA ISLAND, CAL.

Marine Barracks.—Major G. R. Graham, commanding; First Lieutenant H. J. Bishop; Second Lieutenant H. C. Fisher.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Major T. Y. Field, in charge of recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.; Major J. Lewis, in charge of recruiting rendezvous, New York.

SPECIAL DUTY.

Captain J. Forney; First Lieutenant A. Palmer.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Jones, to February 24, 1873.

RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant A. B. Young, January 31, 1873.

APPOINTED.

Second Lieutenant P. St. C. Murphy.

We shall be glad to receive notice of any changes in the different stations and on the various vessels, and also to be advised of any errors in regard to the location of naval and marine officers.

THE TORPEDO QUESTION.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON'S REPLY TO MR. LAY.

We have received the subjoined copy of Captain Ericsson's reply to Mr. Lay's modified challenge:

NEW YORK, February 7, 1873.

Mr. John L. Lay.

SIR: Your letter of February 1, apparently delayed by the mail, has just been received. I accept your proposition to increase the stake to twenty thousand dollars, provided an agreement be entered into compelling the winning party to produce verified accounts from the manufacturer, showing the exact amount of the cost of the torpedo; this amount in addition to incidental expenses, to be deducted from the stipulated sum of twenty thousand dollars and the balance paid to some charitable institution. Such a course is imperatively called for to prevent the contest, which I have proposed solely on national grounds, from assuming the character of a betting transaction.

Your modification of the clause referring to the size of the torpedo, contained in my letter of January 22, is wholly inadmissible, on the following grounds; but before advertent to the same, allow me to remind you that since Congress at present has the matter of movable torpedoes under consideration, the question has become one of national interest. You must therefore be good enough to excuse me if I expose without reserve, the purport of the conditions which you have imposed, now, and in the original challenge.

My letter to the Secretary of the Navy of December 10, 1872, to which you refer, as authorizing you to limit the size of my submarine torpedo, contained as mentioned therein, copy of a description of my tubular cable and movable torpedo-system presented April 13, 1870. That description had reference only to a light submarine torpedo to be despatched against the enemy's ships from small armored vessels nearly submerged, designed to carry an adequate supply of such light torpedoes. The plan being that of attacking the deep going iron-clads by the small armored vessels at short distances along the ship channels, the length of the tubular cable mentioned in the description referred to was 1,500 feet. My letter of December 10, before referred to, informed the Navy Department that I had just made experiments in the Bay of New York in order to ascertain the amount of power necessary to tow a cable half a mile in length, that being the extent of tubular cable intended in connection with the light cylindrical torpedo of 19 inches diameter and 10 feet length.

Deeming the proposition impracticable of defending the extensive coast and numerous harbors of the United States without small armored vessels provided with a supply of torpedoes, as already mentioned, I devised the small cylindrical torpedo to which you specially refer.

I deem it proper to inform you that before asking the Navy Department to institute a comparative test between your torpedo boat tested at Newport, and my submarine torpedo, I had made arrangements for applying the necessary air pump and reel on board of a steam boat in order to prove the efficiency of my system in the manner which I consider best for coast and harbor defence. Let it be understood, however, that I do not object to the plan of despatching submarine torpedoes from shore, which in many cases may be indispensable. Accordingly I have also designed torpedoes for that purpose provided with tubular cables two miles in length and upwards.

While awaiting a reply to my letter to the Navy Department dated 10th December, 1872, I received your challenge to run a submarine torpedo of the before-mentioned small dimensions against your torpedo of fully seven times greater volume, a distance of two miles, turning two buoys. By thus limiting the size to only nineteen inches in diameter and ten feet in length you prohibit the application of a reel within the torpedo obviously for the purpose of compelling me to tow in place of paying out the tubular cable. Now any person of common understanding will perceive that your proposition to run up and down the river round the buoys, is designed to entangle and tie the tubular cable round their fastenings. In other words by limiting the size of the torpedo (thereby preventing the application of the necessary reel within the same), and by prescribing the evolution mentioned, you impose conditions which you know cannot be complied with. Comment is not necessary.

Regarding your modified challenge, the country can judge of your sincerity when it learns that in doubling the stake you also introduce a saving clause compelling me to make my torpedo of less than one-seventh of the volume of your torpedo, which stipulation you know as well as myself, involves a physical impossibility. Pardon me for suggesting, that if you do not feel confident of being able to run your torpedo boat against a submarine torpedo of the most suitable form and dimensions for defending our harbors, you had better withdraw your challenge.

Concerning my individual position in relation to the matter under consideration, I beg respectfully to inform you that the insinuation contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter is groundless. I have no associates whatever, not solely on my own responsibility, and risk my own means.

J. ERICSSON.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the *California Weekly Alta* of November 30, 1872, appeared a letter, signed by "One of the *St. Mary's* Crew," in which (speaking of a boat race with this ship) occurs the following paragraph:

"But in the last we were victors over the U. S. steamer *Narragansett* against a disgraceful attempt to rob us of our rights. The *Narragansett* entered two boats more than was allowed, and then used all three of her boats to foul ours, and when, seeing that it was impossible to beat the *St. Mary's*, they tried to mislead the course, but all in vain—the *St. Mary's* crew (where they always are) kept ahead."

Now, there is hardly a word of truth in the entire statement quoted, and as the name of this ship for fair play is involved in the above scandalous misstatement, I purpose to set the matter right.

When the *St. Mary's* met the *Narragansett* in the harbor of Honolulu, H. I., the former claimed to have beaten all the vessels-of-war she had encountered, and modestly suggested she would beat the *Narragansett*. So she first commenced June 14 by setting of a target and banging away at it with her sixteen heavy guns all the forenoon, not once hitting it. Three days afterward the *Narragansett* put out her target, and with her six guns in ten shots knocked the target all to pieces.

The sail and spar drills were equally unfortunate for the *St. Mary's*. She did not come off the victor in one single exercise, as a great many people in Honolulu can bear witness. On one occasion particularly (June 18), in striking light yards and topgallant masts, the *Narragansett's* masts and yards were on deck and the men laying down from aloft before the *St. Mary's* even got her masts much more than unfurled. In another case (June 21) the *Narragansett* sent up her topgallant masts, crossed her light yards, and loosed sail to a bow line before the *St. Mary's* got her topgallant masts fiddled and her light yards fairly started. In every exercise the *St. Mary's* was beaten, and all the seafaring part of Honolulu saw it and spoke of it.

Finally came the 4th of July, and the boat race. The *St. Mary's* had a very fine, fast whale-boat, pulling fourteen oars, and challenged the *Narragansett's* crew; but our ship, having no boat of anything like the lines or powers of the *St. Mary's* whale-boat, declined, but replied by challenging the launch, first cutter, and second cutter of the *St. Mary's* to pull against our launch, first cutter, and second cutter, a scrub race. This was refused. The *Narragansett* then proposed to borrow the Governor of Oahu's barge, put fourteen men in it, and pull the *St. Mary's* fast boat for anything they liked. This was also declined. As the race for the \$50 prize was open to all men-of-war, the *Narragansett* then challenged all the *St. Mary's* boats, and tried to enter her three boats, viz.:

The Governor's barge, 14 oars (best men).

The first cutter, 12 oars (manned by darkeys and berth deck cooks).

The second cutter, 10 oars.

But the regatta committee ruled out the barge and second cutter, permitting them to pull over the course, however, to test their speed and add to the interest of the hundreds of spectators.

The *St. Mary's* entered her first cutter, manned by fourteen of her very best men.

The boats started, and the *St. Mary's* boat was astern from the word "go" to the end of the race, and came in sixty or seventy yards astern of the *Narragansett's* first cutter, which was the third boat in the race, while the barge distanced all!

The first decision by the regatta committee was, of course, in favor of the *Narragansett*, and many bets were paid and settled. But the *St. Mary's* men raised a question about the turning of a certain buoy, and the next day the committee awarded the prize to the *St. Mary's* on the ground that the *Narragansett's* boats turned the wrong buoy, though her boats turned the buoy with the red flag on it in perfect good faith, thinking it to be the right one. Nevertheless our crew did not begrudge the \$50 to the *St. Mary's* as a sop for their defeat; and some of the leading men in Honolulu raised fifty dollars and sent it to the winning boat's crew of the *Narragansett*, being mortified at the Regatta Committee's decision.

These are the facts, and they cannot be gainsaid or denied. ONE OF THE *NARRAGANSETT'S* OFFICERS.
U. S. STEAMER *NARRAGANSETT*, CALLAO, PERU, January, 10, 1873.

A VENETIAN TRAGEDY.

THE disaster of Portolongo, narrated in my last article was a fearful one for Venice; yet there was no cry of abject fear throughout her streets, such as had disgraced Genoa after the battle of Lojera. On the contrary she at once began to levy fresh forces, and to equip for sea the new galleys in her dock-yard, as well as all the merchant ships which happened to be lying in the Rialto. So firm indeed was her attitude, that on the 8th of January, 1855, Milan and Genoa entered into an armistice with her for four months, preparatory, it was hoped, to a lasting peace.

While negotiations were going on for this purpose, an event happened in Venice which started the civilized world, and which, as it had its origin in the person of a Venetian admiral and at the naval dock-yard, must be regarded as in some degree belonging to her naval annals.

On the morning of April 3, Marco Barbaro, a wealthy nobleman, called on the commandant of the dock-yard, Admiral Stefano Chiozza, with the view of getting employment for a favorite of his in one of its workshops, and being told by the Admiral that there was no place for his *protege*, he became greatly enraged and after using much abusive language, so far forgot himself as to strike the old officer in the face with his clenched fist. So violent was the blow that Chiozza fell fainting to the floor, and when he recovered his senses Barbaro had disappeared. Wild with rage at the indignity put upon him he rose to his feet and paced slowly back and forth

in his office wrapped in thought. What course to pursue to obtain satisfaction he knew not. The *duello* was not then in vogue in Venice, and even if it had been, he, a *commoner*, could not hope to measure swords with a patrician, notwithstanding his high official position. At length his face lightened up. A happy thought seemed to have struck him. "These men have tried our patience too long," he muttered. "Faliere cannot like them any better than I; jealousy is an all-absorbing passion, especially in an old man who has a young and beautiful wife." So saying he left his office and took his way to the ducal palace, where he narrated to the Doge what had occurred. "Admiral," said the Doge, as Stefano ceased speaking, "I assure you, you have my fullest sympathy."

"I came not for sympathy, your serenity," was the reply; "I demand redress!"

"Redress!" exclaimed the Doge, rising hurriedly from his seat. "How can I obtain redress for another, who cannot obtain it for myself?"

"Do you refer to the case of Michele Steno, your serenity?"

"To whom else could I refer, Admiral, than to the ribald knave who had the assurance to place on the outside wall of my house, in letters so large that all passers-by might read it, this choice inscription: *Marin Faliere d'alla bella mujer; lu la mantien, e altri la galde*."

And as the old man recited these galling words, his eyes flashed and his face became livid with passion. Stefano looked at him steadfastly and without speaking for some minutes. Then he said almost in a whisper:

"If my neighbor has a biting dog and will not chain him, why then—"

"Then what?" asked Faliere, stamping his foot impatiently on the floor.

"Why then?" continued Chiozza coolly. "I kill him."

"How might such a thing be done?" asked the Doge in a low tone as if communing with himself.

"Readily enough," replied Chiozza quickly. The commoners of the better class, whose wives and daughters are insulted daily by the profligate young nobles, hate them with a bitter hatred, and the rabble here as elsewhere can be bought with gold."

Up to this time Faliere may have contemplated the killing of Steno only; and indeed it seems hardly credible that he could have desired the extirpation of that whole order of which his own family formed so conspicuous a part. But he had gone too far to recede. That night he entered into a conspiracy with Chiozza and others, for the complete overthrow of the government. On the 15th of the month the nobles were to be massacred to a man, and Marino Faliere declared the head of the State with absolute power. It happened, however, that one of the conspirators, Beltramo de Bergamo, had a noble patron, Nicolo Lioni, whom he was most unwilling to see among the proscribed; and it being arranged that a massacre should take place in the streets, as the nobles were on their way to the square of St. Mark's, whither they were to be summoned upon the pretence that a Genoese fleet was approaching the city, Beltramo went to Lioni's palace on the evening of the 14th, and darkly insinuated that "it would be well for the signor not to stir out of his house on the morrow." Words so pregnant with meaning were not lost upon Nicolo, a man of sound judgment, and, as the event proved, of prompt action, who giving orders to his servants to detain Beltramo a close prisoner until his return, repaired with all speed to the Doge, by whom, to his utter amazement, his story of Beltramo's mysterious warning was characterized as utterly absurd. But even while Faliere spoke thus, his confused manner and faltering voice betrayed him, and Lioni left him with the firm conviction that some tragedy was about to be enacted in which his Serenity was to play a principal part. He, therefore, called upon two of his most intimate friends, Giovanni Gradenigo and Marco Cornaro, and persuaded them to go to his house with him where the three nobles subjected Beltramo to such a searching cross-examination as compelled him to expose the whole conspiracy.

The six Privy Counsellors and the Council of Ten were at once assembled, and Marino Faliere was cited to appear before them, and having confessed his guilt, he was sentenced to be beheaded at the head of the great staircase of St. Mark's.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th of April, he was conducted under guard from his apartment to the place of execution, where he begged pardon of the people for his grievous offence, and denounced himself as the worst of criminals. His scarlet cloak was now taken off and replaced with a black one, and a black cap substituted for the ducal bonnet or *beretta*. Then the unhappy old man laid his head upon the block, and with a single stroke the executioner severed it from his body. At the same time the infamous Chiozza and some ten others were beheaded between the red columns, the usual place of execution, where, to the horror of the people, who looked upon the act as ominous of evil, Faliere upon being first invested with the *beretta*, had landed by mistake instead of at the Doge's landing-place, the *Riva della Paglia*.

The remains of the Doge were interred at San Giovanni e Paolo, behind the monastery, and the words, "Let it not be written," at the head of a blank leaf, containing the "Transactions of the Ten," afford the sole clue to a great crime and its appropriate punishment.

The portrait of Faliere was at first hung up in the Senate chamber, besides the portraits of his predecessors in office; but, twelve years after his execution, by a decree of the Ten it was removed, and a black crape veil drawn over the place which was inscribed in letters still to be discerned: *Hic est locus Marini Falietri, decapitati pro crimibus*.

Three centuries later, some workmen at San Giovanni, engaged in preparing a foundation for a building about to be erected, accidentally excavated a marble sarcophagus. One of their number more curious than the rest, raised the lid and peeping in, started back aghast—a

skeleton with the skull between the knees was all that remained of the man, who, through marrying a young woman in his old age, had been led into crime, and brought shame upon that great house which had given three Doges to Venice."

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

(From the London Times of January 7.)

COLLISION BETWEEN BRITISH IRON-CLADS.

THE news which we receive from Madeira of the collision between the *Northumberland* and the *Hercules* gives rise to some unpleasant reflections. It is not pleasant, when the skill of our ship-builders has supplied us with bigger and heavier iron-clads than the rest of the world possesses, to find that these costly structures are dangerous "in company" to one another. It is hard to understand why a ship 400 feet in length, and perhaps 6,000 tons in weight, should, in an open roadstead and in squally weather, rely upon one anchor only. Our naval architects supplied her with four or five masts in consideration of her great length, but she swings upon one anchor, like the smallest ship in the squadron. Is it a small matter to spend half a million sterling on a single man-of-war? In the days of Nelson it was customary to reckon a thousand pounds a gun as the cost of our fighting navy, so that the price of the *Northumberland* would have then supplied the country with a squadron of three-deckers. Our guns are now far more powerful than they were then, but if at sea we are to look, as some distinguished officers tell us, for only one hit in ten shots, it becomes a serious consideration that every gun we float should cost us in naval architecture from twenty to fifty times as much as our forefathers had to pay. If the anchorage at Funchal affords bad holding ground, is that not a reason for doubling the anchors, so that if one fails the other may hold? If Funchal furnishes "no sort of harbor or protection in bad weather," is not that in itself a reason for resorting to every precaution which enlightened seamanship suggests?

The *Northumberland*, as we are told, was lying at single anchor in the early morning of Christmas day, when her cable parted close to the bitts, and, though the officer of the watch and the engineer staff did all that could be done to arrest her course, she drifted in less than twenty minutes against the *Hercules*, and carried away the jibboom and foretopgallant mast of that vessel, with very little apparent damage to herself. The officer who tells the tale writes in a happy frame of mind—perhaps at the thought of coming home so soon—and sees "fortunate" accidents on every side, which prevented a real catastrophe. It was fortunate they had so good an officer of the watch, fortunate the engineer staff got the steam up in so short a time as twenty minutes, and fortunate the *Hercules* was there to fall foul of, or they might have drifted on to the shore; and "had such been the case, nobody can tell what would have become of us." Courts-martial and Royal Commissions would have been the least of the horrors that were likely to ensue. "We were all congratulating ourselves on the very little damage done, and got again quickly to bed, about 5 A. M." It was rather a rough way, perhaps, of wishing the *Hercules* a happy Christmas, but the compliment had been paid. "However, at breakfast time" the discovery was made that they had not escaped scot-free. Like the picture we remember of the hawk impaling herself on the bill of the heron, or the Jewish king falling on the uplifted sword, the hull of the *Northumberland* had driven against the prow of the *Hercules*, and the aggressor was "rammed" with the momentum of her own attack. On the diver going down to see the amount of damage done, he found a hole about the size of a coffin. "One part of the iron plate is bent outwards, and the other part bent inwards, caused, most probably, by the *Northumberland* swinging on the *Hercules's* prow." A pretty position of entanglement for two of these monster iron-clads, "swinging" one on the beak of the other! Fortunately, again, the *Northumberland* is built in compartments, two of which were filled, but "show no signs of leaks of any consequence." So the narrative proceeds: "We are to start for Gibraltar at 3 P. M. to-day, . . . at the rate of eight knots, . . . and we shall fetch Plymouth at as early a date as possible."

There is a fresh and homeward-bound rejoicing which runs through the narrative of this "fortunate" misfortune. We can sympathize with the gallant officer who has had to spend his Christmas in "the Channel Fleet" at Madeira, but we confess there is one little sentence toward the close of his account which fills us with some dismay. "We are now the third iron-clad of the fleet of six which," as he delicately puts it, "is shaky about the bottom." We had quite lately the *Agincourt* run on the Pearl Rock, and the *Lord Clyde* aground in the Mediterranean; and now the *Bellerophon* is "shaky about the bottom" from the collision with the *Minotaur*; the *Sultan*, from having touched the ground, it is supposed, at Ferrol; and the *Northumberland*, sister ship of the *Agincourt*, from "swinging on the *Hercules's* prow." Every one of these ships, except, perhaps, the *Lord Clyde*, cost from 350,000*l.* to 500,000*l.*; and yet, from one cause or another, they are so handled that within a year or so they are all seriously endangered. To what are we to attribute this long category of disasters? Is it the fault of the officers, or of the ships, or of the Admiralty? Have our officers lost their ancient seamanship? Or are these iron-clads unmanageable in company? Or are they only safe and manageable with an expenditure of coal which the rules or the practice of the Admiralty forbid or discourage? Some authorities will assign one cause and some another, but the country, we think, will not be satisfied at the condition of the navy which these misfortunes, as they are called, reveal. It seems but the other day that we heard of the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar, with picked crews and the newest armaments, the admiration and the envy of foreign officers. And now, out of six vessels, representing two and a half millions sterling, two are ordered home to repair the consequences of their own collision, and the two most powerful that remain are "shaky about the bottom" from running aground or from collisions with a

consort ship. We advocated the other day a series of experiments afloat as the basis of new naval tactics to ascertain and measure the aggressive force of our ships against an imaginary enemy. It really seems as if it were a full occupation for our seamen to keep the iron-clads afloat and prevent them from destroying one another. Where is the use, it will be said, of deciding how to fight the enemy when we do not know what we may have left at sea when the declaration of war is made? The building of these monster iron-clad cruisers was for many years the predominant idea of our naval constructors and Boards of Admiralty. No one was more identified with the policy of their construction than the distinguished officer who has just returned as First Sea Lord to Whitehall. The tokens of increased vigor in the present Board of Admiralty, which Mr. Reed has gladly recognized, consist in the laying down of fresh specimens of these doubtful vessels. If iron-clads are to be built, are these of the type which we require? The committee on naval designs reported against the policy of building them. The naval architect, who is now President of the Council of Naval Construction at Whitehall, declared himself in evidence opposed to building more of them. But they have been built, they are being built, and they are about to be built, and Mr. Goschen will, we think, have much to do in justifying his policy to the country.

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SPANISH AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE House of Representatives, in discussing the appropriation bill for the Military Academy, indulged in a long and quite curious debate on the question of the propriety of continuing the instruction in Spanish at the institution. One clause of the bill authorized the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to substitute for a professorship of Spanish a professorship of rhetoric and English literature. It was inserted in partial accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Visitors, who were "decidedly of the opinion that the study of Spanish should be discontinued, and that the time now allotted to Spanish should be given to French." The reading of the clause drew out Mr. COBURN who, in a brief and sensible speech, argued that if it was proposed to change the course of study at the Academy it should be done, not in an appropriation bill but by general legislation, after a careful consideration of the entire routine of instruction, and with a proper adjustment to the whole scheme of study. He then proceeded to show the advantage of continuing the Spanish professorship which, as it is well known, was established in 1857 after the Mexican war, wherein our officers learned by unhappy experience how great disadvantages they labored under by reason of ignorance of the language of their enemy. Inasmuch as our territory touches so closely on that of a people speaking the Spanish language with whom we are liable at any day to come into collision, and with whom our officers have constant dealings, it seems plain that these may profitably devote a portion of their course at the Academy to the acquirement of that tongue. "I had a conversation but a day or two ago," said Mr. COBURN, "with a distinguished officer of the Army recently on a tour in Texas, and his testimony is that it is absolutely essential to the efficiency of officers stationed there that they should know the Spanish language. Our neighbors on our southwestern border are all a Spanish-speaking people. Our neighbors on our southern coast and in South America are a Spanish-speaking people; and if we make any annexation hereafter, which I regret to say I think we will do, it is more likely that we shall annex a Spanish-speaking people than any other kind."

Now this certainly strikes a truth, and undoubtedly if we annex San Domingo or Cuba, or absorb Mexico—events not altogether improbable—our military officers will be the first to come into contact with the new territories. MR. MARSHALL and MR. SARGENT advocated the abolition of the professorship; but MR. WOOD and MR. BUTLER resolutely contended for its continuance. MR. WOOD resented the implication that West Point graduates are deficient in English culture. "I think," he declared, "that among the military men of all nations the most intelligent and accomplished are the American officers who have been educated at West Point. I do not think gentlemen can individualize any officer educated there who is unable to read and write the English language correctly. I think the country would be quite willing to abolish this institution altogether, to withdraw the vast appropriations made annually for its support, if it were supposed

that the students there are not properly instructed in the English language. I am not willing, therefore, to consent to the assumption that there is any deficiency in this regard."

MR. BUTLER, pursuing a similar line of argument, "agreed with President ELIOT of Harvard College, that if we are educating gentlemen for polite literature, for belles-lettres, to make good writers and good rhetoricians, we ought to go into an active and serious course of English rhetoric. But we are educating Army officers to be able to conduct Army operations upon this continent, and so far as I know they have been able to express themselves with great clearness in the reports of their operations without any other training than they receive now at West Point. The reports of General TAYLOR were models; whether written by him or by Colonel Bliss, is of no consequence. The reports of the present President of the United States stand for themselves. The reports of other officers stand for themselves. They are sufficiently intelligible for any man."

In closing his remarks, in the course of which he took the ground that our intimate relations with Spanish-speaking peoples and the possibility of their becoming in the future still closer, imperatively demand that our officers, who are already our *avant courriers*, should understand their language, MR. BUTLER said very pointedly, what we argued at the time of their report, that the presidents of colleges in the Board of Visitors failed to appreciate the distinction of purpose between an ordinary collegiate institution and an academy for the training of practical Army officers. "They (the college presidents) were looking, not to the education of Army officers, but to the general education of youth for the purpose of preparation for the highest branches of English literature."

After further debate, in which several members besides those we have named took part, the most of them opposing the discontinuance of the professorship, an amendment was agreed to by a large majority, striking out of the clause the authority given the Secretary of War to substitute rhetoric and English literature for Spanish.

We think that the conclusion of the House was a wise one. In the first place the advice of the Board, that the time devoted to Spanish be given to French, was not followed, English being substituted for French advised. In the second place, the argument that West Point graduates are specially deficient in English is not, so far as our experience goes—and no one can deny that it is very wide, particularly in this direction—justified by the fact. The correspondence of the JOURNAL every week shows its groundlessness, and the reports of West Point graduates before, during, and since the war can be freely cited to prove the same point. Their training may not make elegant English scholars, but it does seem to produce a capacity for terse and vigorous expression, and that is what we expect and require of military men, in whom we are not disappointed if their reports do not evince the niceties and refinements of expression which we look for in literary stylists.

As to the continuance of instruction in Spanish the arguments in its favor are exceedingly strong, so strong that we hope to see the course made more thorough than it now is. If the cadets are to be taught the language at all they should be made to master it, certainly so far as its elements are concerned, so that leaving the Academy they shall be able to put their knowledge to practical use when their duties bring them in contact with Spanish-speaking people.

We observe that some of our correspondents, when speaking of Captain ERICSSON, are apparently careful to omit the military title which he obtained by special royal favor, seeking to give the impression that it is one of those self-assumed military and naval titles so common among our stage-drivers and steamboat captains; but they are wrong. Captain ERICSSON entered the Corps of Engineers of the Royal Swedish navy, 1815, as cadet. In 1819 he entered the Swedish army, and served under BERNADOTTE (King CHARLES XIV.) during eight years, resigning his commission, with the rank of captain, in 1827. Captain ERICSSON is, moreover, Chevalier of the Swedish Order of Vasa, and Knight Commander, with the Grand Cross, of the Etoile Polaire. He is Knight Commander of the Norwegian Order of Sanct

Olaf, Knight Commander of the Danish Order of Dannebrog, 1st class, and Knight Commander of the Spanish order of Isabella Catolica. He has also received the Rumford medal, the great gold medal of the Mechanics' Institute of New York, the medal of the Society of Arts in London, and several prize medals on both sides of the Atlantic. He is Doctor of Philosophy of the Royal University of Lund in Sweden, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, honorary member of the Royal Academy of Military Sciences of Sweden, and member of many other scientific bodies in this country and in Europe, having likewise received the distinction of LL.D. from an American university. Whatever opposition Captain ERICSSON'S views and inventions may arouse, it is plain that his distinguished position and actual and honorable military services and rank achieved, entitle him to be addressed and regarded with the esteem and respect due to one of the most conspicuous engineers of the century.

WHAT has become of the report of the Admiral of the Navy? It usually contains an annual budget of information of great interest to all who are interested in Navy affairs. The Admiral has been accustomed to tell some unpalatable facts, and his silence would seem to indicate either that he has neglected his duty, or that he has told some truths so far affecting the Navy as to warrant their suppression. How is it? That our ships, in numbers, general efficiency, and sea-going qualities are a disgrace to the nation, notwithstanding the fact that our Naval men, taken as a whole, are inferior to none, is a fact generally recognized, and if the Admiral has anything to offer toward improvement in the way of suggestion or criticism, we surely should have it.

THE latest report from the Modoc country is to the 28th of January. On the 25th, Captain JACK made an attack on Captain BERNARD'S camp, on Tule Lake, and was driven back, after a fight of three hours, in which the Indians lost one man killed and three wounded, and fifty or sixty horses, none of the soldiers being hurt. General GILLEM has finally arrived and assumed command, his progress having been greatly delayed by the dilatoriness of the teamsters hired by the way. The troops will remain on the defensive, waiting for the movements of the Peace Commissioners. A newspaper correspondent reports that there is considerable indignation felt by the citizens who have grain and hay to sell, that anything should be attempted calculated to bring peace except the absolute extermination of the Indians. They are willing to sacrifice their last spear of hay, their only rind of bacon, and their last grain of oats if they can only get three prices for it, and at the same time get the Indians exterminated.

It is understood that the War Department intends to withdraw most of the troops now stationed in the South, and to distribute them to sections where they are more likely to be needed, our frontier on the Rio Grande, for one section, calling for reinforcements. In spite of various sensational despatches to the contrary, we cannot discover that there is to be any addition to the force in Utah, though probably it is contemplated to pursue to a final conclusion the policy which seeks to take the control of that section out of the hands of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The troops now in the South are the Seventh Cavalry, and Second, Fourth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Infantry—six regiments in all. This is independent of the artillery garrisoning the sea-coast fortifications, and the troops in Texas, which are not likely to be disturbed.

THE bill authorizing the construction of eight vessels of war, as agreed upon by the Conference Committee, has passed both Houses of Congress, and received the signature of the President. We have not yet received a copy of the bill as finally passed.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT has established at 1,288 Broadway, New York, a series of classes for instruction in the French language, and has succeeded by reason of his ability, in including among them some of the most intelligent and cultured people of the city. His method of instruction, which is in many respects original,

avoids the usual grammatical routine, and trains the ear of the learner as that of a child is trained in acquiring a spoken language. Its results, as practically tested, have been such as to assure the Professor large and well-satisfied classes of pupils of all ages. His system he explains for the benefit of the public and intending pupils at free lectures, the time of the occurrence of which may be learned by application to him at his rooms at the number above named.

COLONEL A. WEBSTER, chairman of the Committee on Military Procession at the Presidential inauguration, has issued the following circular: "All military organizations intending to participate in the second inauguration of President Grant on the 4th of March next are respectfully requested to notify the secretary of the committee, Colonel Timothy Luby, Washington, D. C., at as early a day as possible, of the name and original date of organization, the number of members and officers, and if accompanied with a band, the name of such, and number of pieces; also, the expected time of arrival in Washington." The following is a list of the Regular troops that will participate, by permission of the Secretary of War, in the inauguration procession on the 4th of March: From Fort McHenry, Light Battery A, and Batteries C and H, Second Artillery, with 60 men each; from Fort Foote, Battery B, Second Artillery, with 65 men; from Fort Monroe, five batteries of artillery, with 235 men; the Corps of Cadets from West Point, consisting of 217 men; the Acting Midshipmen of the Naval Academy as Light Howitzer Battalion, together with the bands from Governor's Island, Fort McHenry, and West Point Academy, numbering each 25 men.

IN response to the House resolution calling for a statement of the amounts paid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for Army transportation, and an estimate of what said transportation would have cost if the railroad had not been constructed, the Secretary of War has transmitted the reports of the Quartermaster-General, showing that the Government has paid the Union Pacific Railroad Company for such transportation the following amounts, namely: Year ending June 30, 1867, \$111,401; ending June 30, 1868, \$909,286; ending June 30, 1869, \$478,535; ending June 30, 1870, \$487,233; ending June 30, 1871, \$701,246; ending June 30, 1872, \$481,930; to close June 30, 1873, \$121,353; making a total of \$3,351,040; of which one-half was paid in cash, and one-half in credits on account of railroad bond indebtedness to the Government. The Quartermaster-General estimates that the cost of moving the same troops and supplies by stage and wagon would have been \$9,850,135, showing an estimated saving to the Government by the railroad transportation of \$6,507,293, or about 66 per cent.

A WASHINGTON society gossip says: "Speaking of the grand rounds reminds me of General Sherman's receptions, so charming and *sans gene*. It is a long way out to the General's house from all civilized society residences, but his devout wife doubtless likes to be so near her Church of St. Aloysius, and when one does get there, he is repaid. The General is the best 'talkist' in Washington, and it is absolutely bewitching to hear his recollections of campaigns and of travels."

GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY, late Governor of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at Harrisburg, in that State, on the morning of the 8th. In both military and civil life General GEARY held conspicuous positions, and evinced rare executive capacity. His first military service was in the Mexican war as an officer of the Second Pennsylvania, in QUITMAN'S Division. On the breaking out of that struggle he at once took charge of a company. He was soon promoted to a colonelcy, and his regiment was one of the three volunteer regiments selected by General SCOTT to aid the Regulars at the siege of the Mexican capital. General Geary's career in the Rebellion is familiar to our readers. Early taking the field as the Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, he was soon made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served through the Virginia campaigns, until Gettysburg, when, upon the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps with the Twentieth, his division was sent to the West, where he served under General Hooker. He subsequently took part in the campaigns in that field of war, down to the capture of Savannah.

THE Washington *Chronicle* reports that "there is a strong feeling in the House Committee on Naval Affairs against the action of the commission of naval officers which in 1869 set aside the claims of regular standing naval officers who were unjustly passed over by their inferiors being promoted under the decision of the commission. Indeed, some members of the Naval Com-

mission are willing to go so far as to rescind the whole action of that commission, so palpable has it been proven that influence and not merit governed the commission in deciding who should be promoted. The committee have just agreed to report favorably upon the application of four officers who were affected by the action of this commission, and they will probably be restored to their regular rank on the Navy Register."

THE House has passed a bill for the payment to William Wheeler Hubbell, or his heirs or legal representatives, \$33,333, in full satisfaction of the balance of his actual loss and damage, ascertained by the Court of Claims, for the use by the United States Government of several millions of his patent fuses, for Navy shells and for rifled cannon explosive shells during the war of the rebellion, and for the transfer of his patents to the United States.

WE regret to announce the death in New York on the 5th instant of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Beach, on the retired list of the Army. The deceased officer was a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1837, and did honorable and effective service during the war, whereof we shall hereafter speak. His funeral took place at Hartford, Ct., on the 10th. The pall-bearers were Colonel H. B. Clitz, Major Reno, General Franklin (late of the Army), Colonel John Gibbon, General McClellan (late of the Army), Captain Edie, Captain Campbell, and officers of the Connecticut militia officiated as honorary escort.

MAJOR and Brevet Colonel Thomas L. Casey, of the Engineer Corps, and Rear-Admiral A. L. Case of the Navy, were heard by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, on the 6th, respecting the item in the fortification bill of \$400,000 for furnishing torpedoes. The committee have agreed to allow \$300,000 more for the purpose of making experiments.

COMMODORE JAMES P. MCKINSTRY, of the United States Navy, died at Detroit, Mich., February 12. He was born in New York, February 9, 1803, and was appointed a midshipman from Michigan, February 1, 1826. In 1827 he was on duty in the New York Navy-yard and in 1829 and 1830 he served on board the sloop *Warren* in the Mediterranean squadron. On April 25, 1832, he was promoted to passed midshipman, and in 1833 and 1834 he was stationed at the New York Navy-yard. His commission as lieutenant was dated February 9, 1837, and during the same year he served on the sloop *Concord* in the West India squadron. In 1840 he was on the schooner *Dolphin* in the Brazil squadron; in 1845 and 1846 on the steamer *Michigan* on the lakes; and in 1847 on the sloop *St. Mary's* in the Pacific squadron. In 1850 he was at the naval rendezvous at Boston, and in 1854 and 1855 he commanded the mail steamer *Georgia*. On September 14, 1855, he was commissioned as commander, and in 1858 and 1859 he acted as Light-house Inspector. In 1861 he commanded the steamer *Dakota* in the Blockading squadron. On July 10, 1863, he was commissioned captain, and placed in command of the *Monongahela*, in the West Gulf Blockading squadron. In 1863 he was present at the conflicts at Fort Hudson and Vicksburg. While in command of the *Monongahela* he was severely wounded, and was compelled to retire from active service. In 1865 and 1866 he commanded the receiving ship at New York. His commission as commodore was dated July 25, 1866, and shortly after he was ordered to the command of the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, New York.

THE matter of the case of the distribution of the prize money accruing from the capture of the rebel ram *Albatross* during the late war, which has been before the Court in General Term as a district court, was on February 11th, ordered to be reopened by the decision delivered by Judge Humphrey as follows: "The evidence in this case establishes the justice of the reappraisal of the vessel, and the importance it was to the United States that it should be captured at the time it was. It is also shown by the evidence that it was by the skill, daring, and gallantry of those engaged in the hazardous experiment which proved successful, the ship was sunk and captured. The force by the skill of which the *Albatross* was captured was inferior in ordinary warfare to that of the prize, and is therefore entitled by acts of the Congress of the United States to the moneys arising from the appraised value. It is a part of the history of the contest that the Confederates greatly relied upon their iron-clads to damage and destroy the commerce of the United States, cripple the operations of their fleet, and they fully knew the value to the Union of the destruction of these instruments. From the facts in this case, I have no doubt of the correctness of the act requiring the case to be re-opened and re-examined, and of the justice of the reappraisal." He then directed a decree to be drawn in accordance with the above opinion.

THE funeral of the late Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock took place from his residence at the Charleston Navy-yard January 23. The services were conducted by Chaplain Holway, and were according to the ritual of the Episcopal faith, with singing by the Barnabee Quartette. At the close of the brief service the remains were placed in a hearse covered with the Stars and Stripes, and escorted to the Eastern depot by the officers attached to the station and by the Marine guard, under command of Captain Cullum. The body was taken to Portland for interment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

CORPORAL CASEY ON A RAID.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: When a man is affected with a morning headache his moral sense is generally very clear, albeit his temper may not be improved thereby. One of the best temperance speeches that ever was delivered is that of our old friend Cassio, in like case, commencing with the lines about putting an enemy into your mouth to steal away your brains. In this state of mind a man is apt to hit all around him without regard to consequences, but he generally manages to see the truth very clearly—too clearly perhaps for those gentlemen who try to hide the weakest of arguments under a web of sophistry, and undertake to put down honest truth with great names and loud protestations; all which preamble brings me to my point.

Mr. Editor, the blood of the Saxon and the bile of the Celt are alike roused in me this morning by your issue of February 1, and I feel as savage as a meat-axe with three separate people who have been making a show of themselves in your columns of that date. I'm going on a raid for all three, "fighting to my own hand," like Harry Wynd the smith, who thrashed Conachar at Perth, as Sir Walter pleasantly relates; like the Jerseyman who went in "on his own hook;" and, finally, like my esteemed friend the O'Brien, who hits the first head he sees at Donnybrook. The three sinners are Professor Maurice Perkins, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; your staff correspondent, "Texas," and Rev. Charles Kingsley. I don't know one of them from Adam; but they've all come the same game on my moral sensibilities—a variety of the *ipes dixit* game; and, by the piper that played before Moses, I'll fight them on that theme "till mine eyelids will no longer wag."

I. The Professor comes first: I would ask him, What odds does it make if the scientific men of the country unite in saying the Lay torpedo was a perfect success if another scientific man claims the contrary? The question at issue between John Ericsson and the Kirkland-Lay-Perkins party is not affected by opinions. It is a question of fact, to be determined by experiment; and the whole Navy, from Porter, the Admiral, down to Jack Stubbs, the green hand, might swear till they were black in the face that Lay was a philosopher and Ericsson an ass without making it so. A few little incidents in history might teach even a scientific man, who ignores history, as a rule, the possibility of this. Now, there were Columbus, Copernicus, and Galileo, who were scouted as visionary theorists by the scientific men of their day, and yet they were right. Captain Ericsson himself was scouted as a theorist by the whole Navy on account of his *Monitor* till she went in and whipped that same *Merrimac* that was routing the scientific Navy, and vindicated Ericsson. The question between Lay and Ericsson must be determined in the same way—by experiment, not by gas.

The Professor is very weak in his quoted instances of the effect of explosives, as applied to the question of smashing in the side of an iron-clad. He gives two—one with eighty pounds of gun-cotton, the other with fifty of nitro-glycerine. One smashed a stockade, the other a paving stone. Both charges must have lain very nearly flat against the surface to be destroyed from the nature of the recounted instances. It is by no means too much to say that a twelve-pound shot would have smashed the paving stone quite as effectually in the line of its flight, and gone just as deep into the earth in one instance, and would have made just as good a hole in the other instance in the stockade, if it had been aimed in a proper manner to rake the posts. But no amount of twelve-pound shot would hurt a modern iron-clad struck at the point Lay proposes to strike the water-line; and the charge of Lay's torpedo from the slender-pointed form of its bow, as shown in the drawings, is so disposed as to offer the very minimum of explosive effect possible with the agent employed. Compare Ericsson's drawing, and the superiority of his method becomes evident. His charge is applied under water, snug against the iron-clad's bottom; and, if nitro-glycerine will do anything, its chances of mischief thus applied are increased tenfold. But, as Ericsson observes, people are apt to exaggerate the real "energy" of nitro-glycerine. Because it plays the devil among a lot of card houses and brittle granite slabs they imagine that nothing can withstand it. Old-fashioned, eight-inch shells are nasty things to come through a window, but you might fire them all day long at a *Monadnock* or *Glatton*, for instance, and not hurt them. A torpedo is nothing but a big shell, and to do any good with it you must put it where it is not compelled to break heavy armor. Put it there, and it makes an iron-clad a very ticklish place to be in out at sea.

The Professor's objection about the tubing leaking is answered by the experience of every wrecker who employs divers. They manage to send down air through any length of tubing required for their divers, for the simple reason that, if the pipes do leak a little, the pressure of the air from within keeps out water, and there is always air enough to pump in if necessary to any extent. As to the weight of the pipe, it appears that Ericsson does not propose necessarily to put it on board his torpedo boat, and if not, he can use fifty miles as easily as fifty feet, under ordinary circumstances, starting it from a drum on shore. A rubber tube full of air has no weight in water. It floats, and will want to be sunk to protect it from torpedo guns. It will not be liable to half the accidents that a single or double wire will.

Therefore, since there is much to be said in favor of certain points in both inventions, and as Ericsson is ready for a trial, don't let us be making goneya of ourselves in black-

guarding an honest man because he does not believe Kirkland a marine Pope and Lay and Perkins equally infallible cardinals, but let Columbus test his theory *experimento crucis*, and either damn him for a knave or hold your peace forever, when the trial has taken place. And so I've done with the Professor for the present.

II. As for "Texas," I don't know that the poor man is so much to be blamed for his habit of arrogant dictation, offensive though it may appear to outsiders; for it comes out in the course of his letter that he has been on the staff for an unknown period of time, and no doubt has long since forgotten the difference between himself and the Archangel Michael. Indeed, from the tone of his strictures on our honest and industrious friend, Colonel Hazen, one would suppose that "Texas" had definitely settled the question between the Archangel and himself in favor of his own superiority to Michael, Gabriel, Azrael, and any one else—except General Sherman and God Almighty, whom "Texas" seems inclined to respect in their several ranks, Sherman first. The sarcasm of his long-winded effusion about "The School and the Army" consists chiefly in a disdainful sneer, to the effect of, "Hern! What does he know? He's only a colonel of infantry." And outside of that "Texas" appears incapable of going. It would really be a waste of time to expose all the sophistries and assumptions of "Texas" in his letter. Like the writers of the recent savage onslaughts on poor De Trobriand, because the latter thought that orders were meant to be obeyed, and not commented on by soldiers, it is evident that "Texas" is deeply stung by disagreeable truths. Let the galled jade wince. If the staff of our Army, as a general rule, is so immaculate, faithful, and efficient, as "Texas" insists, why all this labored sarcasm and savage accusation of honest Hazen for telling the truth about the staff? To an undeniable array of facts about failures in the inspection of articles in the Quartermaster's Department—facts which carry their own comments—"Texas" replies with a sneer. According to him, whatever is, is right; but the trouble is, the delinquent staff cannot get outsiders to look at it in the same light. Hazen contrasts the administration of the Germany army of a million of men under a small staff with that of our own Army of some thirty thousand under a staff infinitely more numerous. He finds that the thirty thousand men cost as much to clothe, arm, feed, and transport as five times the number of Germans. "Texas" answers not a word on the facts, but sneers at Hazen for exposing them to criticism, and complacently concludes by thinking he has satisfied the "thoughtful reader" that "no serious defects in our staff system are proven" by General Hazen, because "Texas," being a staff officer, pleases to say so. One of his concluding sentences goes as near the point as "Texas" is capable of going while he is blinded by class prejudice—"There is a wide difference between reformation and fault-finding." True; but the last must come before the first. Evils must be pointed out before the remedy can be applied; and if a man exposes the evils he is not necessarily bound to propose a cure, when the remedy lies in other hands. Colonel Hazen has no power. He can deplore a state of things whose evils he has felt. It is for the War Department and Congress to remedy them. What those evils are many people, outside of the staff influence or line influence, cool and unbiassed lookers-on at the game, recognize. Their justification by sneers at the fearless exposé comes with an ill grace from one whose letter, by its very tone, proves the assertion of Hazen, that staff officers too long separated from the line "become entirely divided from it in heart and sympathy," and in time even lose "the true character and spirit of soldiers." As we found too often during the war, the baggage train takes too many men from line of battle, the soldier's place. When the battle is over you'll always find the teamsters know all about it, and when the campaign is over, they do nine-tenths of the blowing, the residue being furnished by the "coffee coolers." And that's all for "Texas" at present.

III. The last man who riles me is a man I loved when he was a good, honest tory-radical, before he sold his opinions for a mess of pottage, and sunk "Alton Locke" in the Queen's chaplain. I hesitated for a while about mentioning him, because he's a long way off, and might never know I'd hit him; but remembering that he's sure to have some "good-natured friend" to tell him, I concluded to "let her rip." The Reverend Charles Kingsley objects to the military use of the word "moral" as improper, because the Reverend Charles thinks so, and because the generals of the last century didn't use the word in that sense, or at all. Now, old Noah Webster, the dictionary man, who was a Revolutionary colonel a hundred years ago, among the meanings of "moral" gives "mental, as opposed to physical;" and as a dictionary-maker is only a collector of authorities on the use of words, Noah has collected his authorities. So have Richardson, and a host of others. Now, "mental, as opposed to physical," is just the meaning conveyed by the current military use of the word "moral," applied to a success or defeat. The mere physical result may be twenty thousand men killed and wounded; the "moral" result may be the conviction, enforced on the minds of a whole people, that each one has had a sound thrashing in the person of his representative army. As far as regards "demoralized," the word expresses just what Kingsley thinks it doesn't. A "demoralized" soldier always commits crimes, neglects duty and discipline, and deserves the name in all its senses. The idea conveyed in the word "moral" is not merely that of "brightened," or "hopeful," as the Reverend Charles attempts to make us believe by his *ipes dixit*, but "mental, as opposed to physical," as settled by custom a hundred years ago, if not more. As far as regards the French *morale*, it is a handy word, like *corps*, *abattis*, *glacis*, *reconnaissance*—untranslatable into any single English word as handy, well understood by military men, as all will testify, and, therefore, admissible technically. Mr. Kingsley might as well try to make a naturalist drop Latin and Greek names as a soldier French ones; but, like all those gentlemen who set up to teach us how to speak, his opinions will not influence

the course of an elastic language any more than the other self-constituted teacher, Mr. Grant White, who wants a house to build itself instead of being built by other people.

And now I've finished my raid much in the style we used to do around Lee's rear. I suppose that two of my opponents will get very mad. One of them may possibly turn up his academic nose, and decline to answer on the plea of "silent contempt." Who knows that the professor won't send me a can of nitro-glycerine? The Reverend Charles won't bother his head about a low Yankee, but will continue to draw his salary as usual, and lecture to adoring rustics and sleepy artisans on the blessings of a nobility. For myself, I shall get out of the saddle and swig some hock and seltzer, with the virtuous satisfaction of a fellow who's relieved his mind, you know. Yours, in the interest of truth,

CORPORAL CASEY, late of the Mounted Robbers.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I've had dinner, and my temper has become as the temper of a youthful angel. Dear Editor, beware of "commissary." Like everything else the unassisted staff furnishes—it's pisen.

TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of January 11, you publish an "abstract from the report of target practice of companies in the Department of the Platte, showing the companies making the best and worst single day's shooting in the month of November, 1872."*

In this report Company A, Eighth Infantry, is put down as "worst target." Let us see why this is so. On or about the 15th day of November, the "Springfield breech-loaders" of the company, with which the men were all familiar, were turned into the ordnance depot, and the company was furnished with the Remington locking rifle, an arm that requires more time for men to become acquainted with than any I have ever seen in the hands of a soldier. This rifle is loaded at nearly full cock, but, by closing the breech-block, is locked and has to be cocked before firing; the hammer, however, being so far back, nearly at full cock, deceives the man (until he becomes acquainted with the arm), and he attempts to fire, without cocking the piece, which being impossible, necessarily produces nervousness, flinching, and a derangement of the sight. On the 22d of November, when Company A was reported as "worst target," the men fired for the first time with the new arm. Again, we are at this point 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, where the wind blows a gale two-thirds of the time. On the day referred to, while Company A was firing forty-two shots, the target was blown down six times, and it was so cold that the men's fingers became benumbed, and it was hard for them to hold their pieces, let alone to fire accurately. By reference to the report it will be seen that Company A fired 300 yards, a longer distance than any other company, excepting one which is stationed at Omaha, Neb., where the winds are comparatively light. Though the practice of shooting at a target is undoubtedly one of the most, if not the most important duty that can be performed in the Army, is it a good plan to perform it in the winter? In my opinion it is not; but the practice should be suspended during the winter months, especially in this climate; the men get cold and careless, and are only anxious to fire their three rounds and get back to their quarters, while in good weather the same men take a deep interest in it. In conclusion, it certainly is not just for these reports to be published as they are without explanation, for though understood by those serving at the same post, they are not understood by the Army, and cannot well be explained afterwards.

"WORST TARGET."

THE NEED OF THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A short time ago, to judge from the prevailing tone of your correspondents, the trouble with the artillery was that it wanted a head. Once given that missing member all was to be well, but now, perhaps from the delay, in capillary supply, it seems our doctors have discovered that the whole body is sick, and even Lazarus-like in the strength of its demand for disinfection.

The environment whence these complaints proceed must be of a very unwholesome nature, though in this respect individual experience may differ. We speak from a knowledge only of such officers as we have been thrown in contact with, and have no hesitation in saying that most of them not only manifest a strong interest in their peculiar duties, but, what is of no less importance, in much also of the scientific and literary results of present attainment. We have been somewhat surprised at the extent of this feeling, in view of the relief from all pressure thereto of both civilian and graduate upon admission into military life, withdrawn as they then are from the competition outside.

Certainly the Army with all other trades and professions has its share of dead weight in the shape of dunces and profligates, and as the worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise, it is likely that the creaking echoes of vice and stupidity have drawn greatest attention, but judges have taken bribes and priests betrayed their charge while Marshall presided and Spurgeon prayed.

In order that the artillery be purified it is not necessary then that the whole corps go into quarantine. But what is the remedy proposed whereby we are to secure professional and social perfection? It seems nothing will do but frequent visits of the Inspector-General. However indispensable a person that functionary may be in the military economy we doubt his practical usefulness to the end in view.

We will suppose him to have arrived, to have drawn out his note-book and pencil, to have adjusted his eyeglasses and to have asked Brevet Captain Canister the weight of a 15-inch gun, and the cost of a 10-inch mortar—we will suppose him to indulge Brevet Major Slowmatch in a conundrum or two about initial velocity and

rate of combustion, and that old General O'Gout is astounded with a query in reference to that mysterious chronoscopic machine, the presence of which at every post was not long ago declared essential to our salvation, and we will admit that the Inspector-General at last departs with a store of written information of which he little knows the worth, and that he deposits it in that vast bin of mouldy stationery they keep at Washington for the benefit of the national paper-mill; but after all this we fail to see how we are better off than before.

There is a general law in nature that like begets like. The staff officer from amidst his carpets and arm chairs, with bell rope at his side and a receding vista of officers and clerks of all sorts in luxurious repose beyond; who rings up one agent to cut down the transportation of Captain Going to barely enough to cover the last new uniform, and rings down another agent to strike out of Post Quartermaster Flurry's requisition lumber, paint and stores, may be a zealous enforcer of regulations, but is his brief office hour of autographic practice to be made so comfortable with mahogany and damask that he may keep Mrs. Lieutenant McFuse cooking over a fire-place, sleeping on the floor, and battling with foreign immigration whose boast it is only to have lived with the stationary tubs and the permanent hot water of general headquarters?

And under these circumstances how about Lieutenant McFuse himself? Is he to eat his breakfast off his knees and then rush with frantic enthusiasm to the study of Gibbon and the ordnance manual? He cannot expect to increase his library by modern text-books simply to leave them behind whenever some Army Coburg wishes a pleasure trip to any point of the compass. His intellectual aspirations are condensed into the necessity of dissolving tailors' bills for gold lace and metal workers' for nickel plate, while his moral capacity is dwarfed in the attempt to comprehend, and do justice to reductions of material on his estimates and imposts upon his pay from dyspeptic officials all round the horizon.

In other words, and in conclusion, saying a very little of what could be said, if you would have your officer a gentleman and a scholar, give him space and means to remain one. If, as our last crop of wise men teach, food is thought and surroundings modify the organ in harmony therewith, you will not evolve out of one room and a kitchen, rusty mackerel and bad butter, much to be proud of, even though in your generosity you crowd on a blind attic and include smoked beef upon the official commissary order list. Though double houses may be an offshoot of modern civilization, we prefer even the isolation of barbarism, especially when it comes to double cloace, after the sanctioned style of military architecture. We welcome improvement, but let it begin at the rear.

MICHAEL MUSSLE.

N. Y. NARROWS.

THE EXAMINATION OF NAVY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having heard considerable talk among Navy officers on the subject of the stand taken by an officer of high rank in regard to his examination, I cannot resist the impulse to have my say through your columns.

It is gratifying to know that we have an officer bold enough to take the lead in declaring his rights under the law and to contend for them.

This action will doubtless open the way to inquiry into the large number of cases of injustice that have occurred through officers simply taking what was given them, without questioning the law in the case, simply because the gift has been awarded by a superior.

If there is no law that requires an officer to be personally examined, why are officers confirmed in the advanced grades deprived of their commissions and pay until the end of a cruise (if they happen to be abroad at the time they are promoted)? If they are entitled to the promotion without examination, why cannot the records of the Department be as effectually scrutinized during an officer's absence, and his commission forwarded to him?

If there is no reason why this should not be done, who is to blame at the Department for not seeing that it has been done? Again, who is to blame for the loss of numbers to those that have been rejected at examinations, notwithstanding their excellent records? I suppose no one is to blame for the general "mixing up" of some classes by competitive examination.

My solution of it all is this: Both the Navy Department and the officers affected are to blame; the former for not seeing that orders are issued, and the general routine carried on in accordance with the law, and the latter for not claiming their rights under the law, and fighting it to the "bitter end."

The reason why officers (and particularly young officers) do not claim their rights is doubtless owing to the state of servitude that exists in the Navy. The seniors point the way, and the juniors follow the guide post, without question; for, to ask to see the law would imply a doubt, which would be followed by certain loss of all future favors. From the time an officer enters the Academy he is taught that he has no right to think, act, or suggest, until finally he grows to believe that he is a sort of dumb waiter, that merely moves as pushed. He estimates himself and those above him by the amount of gold lace on the sleeve, and not by the moral or mental force of the owner of the coat.

While writing I call to mind another violation of law that has never been questioned above a whisper—probably because several "golden sleeves" were waived at the clamorers, with the advice to desist, and go quietly, and "tread the path we trod before you." I refer to the fact that of late years midshipmen at the Academy have not been graduated as ensigns according to law (act of July 16, 1872).

The above merely enumerates a few things that should be corrected; but the question is, Who is to be the bold reformer to take the matter in charge? I venture to suggest that it will not be a young officer dependent on the Navy for a living, for in a short time he would

doubtless be arrested as a vagrant, having no visible means of support.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

THE CLOSING DAYS ABOUT RICHMOND.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE CORPS.

VI. THE CAVALRY CORPS IN THE DEATH THROE OF THE REBELLION.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by W. C. & F. P. Church, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

It had been a warm spring day, and as the troops in front of the rebel breastworks eagerly followed up their grand successful charge of the morning, the roads were strewn with overcoats, blankets, and knapsacks belonging as well to the pursuers as the pursued. Falling back to their last line of works immediately about Petersburg, the rebels now found themselves completely enveloped by our forces from the Appomattox river on the right around Petersburg to the river again on the left. No road of retreat was now open to them south of the Appomattox, while the strong force which Lee had detached to protect the Southside Railroad, and to threaten Grant's flank, was now scattered in the woods—an army of demoralized fugitives.

Monday morning, April 3d, while Sheridan was endeavoring to capture the remnants of these forces, news was received of the evacuation of Petersburg and probably Richmond. Scouts came in from every direction with reports of a small force in this or that locality which might be easily captured. Custer and Devins were dashing their squadrons over every farm, taking many prisoners, and adding to the distraction of the enemy. Near Deep creek a fine battery of artillery was captured, while skirmishes and charges, lines of battle, and hurried marches were the order of the day. "Sheridan's scouts" were now pre-eminently active and useful. These anomalous characters—organized as a small battalion, under the command of Major Young, and composed of soldiers from different regiments, selected for their fitness for this peculiar duty—were a body of men without the slightest air of military appearance, but whose eminent services in this and other campaigns, though not conspicuous, were most constant and valuable. They are known everywhere as "Sheridan's scouts." Spreading themselves over the country in groups of two, three, or half a dozen, they cover the flanks and precede the advance of every column. They learn every road, bridge, house, church, camp, and every stable. Not a quadruped within miles of Sheridan's cavalry escapes their inspection, or, if useful, their immediate appropriation. Their constant riding makes it necessary that they should make these horse trades frequently, else their usefulness in the transmission of intelligence is seriously impaired. Habitually they assume the uniform—if such it can be called—of rebel soldiers, though among them you will just as frequently see men in the garb of a Virginia "planter," an "F. F. V." aboriginal, in rusty homespun and broad hat, riding at a careless amble along the road, swinging in one hand a poor specimen of a switch, and jerking with the other a much poorer article of horseflesh. His bridle was not unlikely part of a plough harness, while his saddle might have belonged to a runaway negro. Every soldier remembers these picturesque knights of the Southern chivalry, as they peered into the Union camps.

Early in the war they made bold to demand of our officers their contrabands as "property;" later, these "honorable" gentlemen found themselves much more useful to their "cause" as members of a volunteer corps for conveying information to the camp of the enemy; while still later in the war they sought from the hated Yankee his esteemed commissary stores, or a "gyard" to protect a dilapidated homestead. Certainly of the same blood must have been that younger class of similar visitors, who prowled about the country in unfrequented localities, seeking deeds of wickedness and desperation. It must have been one of these self-same farmer guerillas, bushwhackers, or whatever they may be called, who, hunting over the country, one day, it is said, accidentally ran across one of our imitables, apparently engaged in a similar sport, and to whom, in answer as to the kind of game he sought, he innocently replied that he was out after quails; although, he confidentially added, he didn't mind bringing down a Yankee if he had a good chance. The disposition of our fellow countryman, as thus illustrated, seems to have been thoroughly appreciated by these ubiquitous scouts of Sheridan, who therefore owned everything they saw, and want of transportation was their limit to actual possession. They visited everybody, were at home in every house, and enjoyed at any hour of day or night that unreserved hospitality which they knew so well how to inspire. They conversed with every ignorant white man and every "intelligent contraband." They were most accurately informed of the hidden whereabouts of plate, jewelry, horses, and other concealed valuables, and knew where every road went to, and how to reach pleasant places not put down on the maps, by no road at all. Indeed these scouts were a most complete gazetteer of the country through which the cavalry marched. None could speak with more knowledge of its resources. While they led during the campaign this roving, demoralizing life, and gained much information, doubtless very interesting to themselves, they occasionally learned matters of value to their superiors. Their personal attachment to Sheridan was strong and reliable. On the march, or in action scarcely an hour passed that they did not bring him a direct report from distant and important quarters. They visited the enemy's outposts, rode about his wagon trains, spied out his camps, and encircled the cavalry corps with a network of eyes and ears. Seldom is a general in active campaign better acquainted with the moves of his enemy than was Sheridan in this. Aside from the information which each of his generals was able to send from his own immediate vicinity, these scouts were his only "secret service." They occasionally, too, accomplished deeds of valor. It was in the afternoon of the 3d, short-

ly after Custer's skirmish at Namozine church, that two or three of these men, riding carefully along the road, encountered the rebel General Barringer and staff. By their shrewdness and audacity, the whole party was so deceived as innocently to ride with them to the rear of our lines, where the outmaneuvered general and party were obliged to surrender as prisoners of war. So energetic and confusing to the enemy had been Sheridan's pursuit. Similar instances frequently occurred.

Jetersville may not perhaps be recorded as the name of one of the grand battles of the war, yet Lee's and Sheridan's soldiers can never forget it. It will be remembered as a harassing succession of cavalry skirmishes and charges; isolated squadrons boldly throwing themselves on advancing battle lines; audacious brilliant dashes wherever the rebels made their appearance; delaying and deceiving Lee; scouring the country on every side of him; halting his army when each moment of its march was its very life; pushing back his reconnoitring parties, preventing him from learning what force of Union infantry had arrived to oppose him should he choose to attack, yet challenging battle everywhere—the precious blood spilt at Jetersville, the exploits of individual valor and heroism of which no one man can ever tell—entitle the name to a conspicuous record in the military history of the country.

It was during this afternoon that a disconsolate rebel colonel thus wrote to his mother from Amelia Court-house: "Our army is ruined, I fear. We are all safe as yet."

We are in line of battle this evening. General Robert Lee is in the field near us. My trust is still in the justice of our cause.

I send this by a negro I see passing up the railroad to Mechenburg. The note was captured, and soon after General Sheridan writes his famous despatch to General Grant:

"GENERAL: I send you the enclosed letter, which will give you an idea of the condition of the enemy and their whereabouts. I sent General Davies' brigade this morning around on my left flank. He captured at Paine's Cross Roads five pieces of artillery, about two hundred wagons, and eight or nine battle-flags, and a number of prisoners. The Second Army corps is now coming up. I wish you were here yourself. I feel confident of capturing the Army of Northern Virginia if we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee. I will send all my cavalry out on our left flank, except McKenzie, who is now on the right."

(Signed)

"P. H. SHERIDAN,

"Major-General."

The result of the day's operations on April 5th, and the observations during the night indicated that Lee was moving his army from Amelia Court-house toward Lynchburg. Early on the morning of the 6th, however, the Army of the Potomac, which was now at Jetersville, advanced north toward the Court-house, with orders from General Meade to attack the enemy vigorously. General Meade had not thus far enjoyed any opportunity for participating in the active battles of the pursuit; and it is quite likely that, had he not been obliged by ill health to remain quiet in an ambulance during the march of the 5th inst., more accurate information would have caused an earlier modification of this order for the 6th inst.

(To be continued.)

M. O. L. L. U. S.

BOSTON, February 6, 1873.

At a stated meeting of Massachusetts State Commandery, held at the Parker House, School street, Boston, on the evening of February 5, the following named candidates were duly elected companions of the order of the first class: Captain Horace C. Bacon, late captain Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers Infantry, judge-advocate on staff of General S. D. Davis, Lawrence, Mass.; Brevet Major L. Frederick Rice, late captain Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers Infantry, Boston.

At a stated meeting of this commandery, held at the Parker House, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That sympathizing with the whole community in the loss which it has sustained by the death of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, and recognizing with it fully the cordiality, hospitality, and benevolence of that distinguished lady, this commandery desires especially to commemorate her patriotic devotion to the cause of the country during the late rebellion, and her early, constant, and unremitting efforts in every way to provide for the comfort and sustain the courage of our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this commandery, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the surviving family of the late Mrs. Otis, and be communicated for publication to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(Extract from the minutes.)

CHARLES DEVINS, JR.,

Brevet Major-General U. S. Volunteers,

Commander.

Attest:

JAMES B. BELL, Recorder.

A NEWSPAPER despatch announces that the President intends to designate, about the middle of February, the ten cadets at large whom he is authorized to appoint to the Military Academy for 1874. The list of "specially meritorious" applicants includes, among others, the sons of General Benjamin H. Grierson, the famous raider, now of the Regular Army; Colonel Robert Nugent, of the Irish brigade, also of the Regular Army; General Israel Vodge, of the artillery; Major George P. Andrews, also of the artillery; General H. W. Benham, of the Engineer Corps; Commodore Almy, chief signal officer of the Navy, and General George W. Getty, of the Army. Andrew Donelson Wilcox, grandson of Major A. J. Donelson, adopted son and private secretary of President Jackson, and William B. Turnbull, a maternal descendant of the Park-Custis family, of Virginia, are also among the applicants for the class of 1874.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—On Tuesday evening the Brooklyn Common Council Committee on Finance and on Legislation met for the purpose of considering the proposition to recommend the passage by the Legislature of a bill authorizing the construction of a new armory for the Thirteenth regiment, as proposed by a resolution offered in the Board of Aldermen by Ald. Wylie, which was referred to the Committee named. There were present in addition to the Committee's Inspector-General Morris, General Woodward, General Dakin, Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Captain Lefferts and others. Captain Lefferts said that the bill before the Legislature provided for the issuing of certificates of indebtedness by the county to the amount of \$175,000, payable in from one to five years, the proceeds of the certificates to be used to purchase a site and build an armory for the regiment. Half a dozen sites had been talked of. The members of the regiment would like to have the armory located on the court-house property on Boerum street, and it was thought possible that the county authorities might give a portion of the ground for that purpose. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs said that the entire amount might not be used. The city armory, which had been used by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments, was unsafe to be used any longer, and besides, it was not large enough. The Fourteenth regiment proposed to occupy the armory now used by the Twenty-third regiment when the new armory of the latter regiment shall be finished. Ald. Rodman thought that an armory like that now building for the Twenty-third regiment, covering sixteen lots of ground, should accommodate two regiments. Gen. Woodward said that, as it was being built, it would accommodate only one regiment; the whole space being thrown into one large drill room. The Brooklyn militia had always been inadequately provided for in regard to armories. The city armory was built by Mr. Voorhies, since deceased, and he himself when alive deemed it so unsafe that he would not attend drill in it, and was fined for non-attendance. He stated as his reason for not attending drill, that he knew the building was dangerous. It had become more and more dangerous until it had now been condemned by both the local and State authorities, and could no longer be used for drilling purposes without endangering the lives of the men. It might not be proper for each regiment to go to the Legislature and lobby through a bill for a new armory, but it seemed to be the only way to get proper accommodations for the militia. The Thirteenth regiment was the oldest in the city. It had done duty at the front three times during the late war, and 400 of its men had held commissions, but the organization would go to pieces if it did not have proper accommodations. General Morris, Inspector-General of the State, indorsed what had been said by General Woodward. General Woodward further stated that he had prohibited any more drills in the armory. The regiment could use the State arsenal in Portland avenue once each week. There were six regiments in this city, and all were provided for except the Thirteenth. In New York \$300,000 per annum was paid for rent of armories; in this city only \$4,000 was paid for the same purpose. On the suggestion of some temporary arrangements for the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs thought it could not be done and said before the regiment would dwindle down and die a lingering death, it would petition the State to be disbanded. At present it was the strongest regiment in the city, but if undue advantages were given to other regiments it could not maintain its ground; the members would retire to private life, rather than die for lack of room to be soldiered. Ald. Ropes said that he would be one of 250 citizens to subscribe the means to pay for an armory. Captain Lefferts stated that petition in favor of the bill, urged by 3,000 citizens representing about 60,000,000 of property, had been sent to the Legislature.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—This command assembled at the State Arsenal in full dress on Friday evening of last week for battalion drill, the Inspector-General of the State, Brevet Major-General Morris, being present by invitation to review the regiment. The evening was decidedly unpropitious, therefore the turnout of both regiment and spectators was not large. Nevertheless, the battalion presented a front of eight commands of twelve files, the drum corps only being present. The seats were also very well filled with spectators, the majority of whom manifested unusual interest in the proceedings. The ceremony of dress parade, which preceded the review, was exceedingly well performed, the drum corps, under Drum-Major Brown, exhibiting the utmost proficiency in beating off, and winning well merited praise by the perfection of its movements and time. Drum-Major Brown has his corps in excellent condition, and its movements on this evening showed conclusively hard instructive practice. The front of the battalion just filled the length of the arsenal room, the drum corps occupying the right flank, and being of a size to afford space for the comfortable execution of the movements undertaken. The review which followed was well performed, General Morris being accompanied by Colonel Blanchard, his assistant, several members of the First brigade staff, and a young lieutenant in a somewhat ancient fatigue uniform. The reviewing party, as usual, with the exception of the Inspector, kept time with the taps of the drum in passing along the line, apparently deeming the measured step and time of more importance than the inspection of the troops. The appearance of a reviewing party,

out of step, passing along the line without any regard to the music or precision, may look awkward, but it is nevertheless in order. An inspecting party is no more expected to keep time with the music than troops at route step. We observed that General Morris, during this review, in inspecting the battalion, left the drum corps out in the cold by passing between it and the battalion. This is an obvious error, for the band and drum corps compose a portion of the battalion. The passage, in review, was fairly done, but the rear ranks of most of the companies were poorly aligned, and very "gappy." The salutes, however, were excellent, as a rule, also company distances; but the colors were very modestly drooped. At the dress parade we noticed that Drum-Major Brown, in beating off, very properly omitted the customary salute, for which salute there is no real authority. In the drill which followed the review, the regiment gave practical evidence that it had not retrograded in the least since last season, at the close of which it performed some of the handsomest military movements ever undertaken in the arsenal. The movements on this evening were about equally well executed, not over three serious errors occurring during the whole drill. The movements executed in the main were marchings in column of fours, to and on the right, and left close column by division; break into column of fours, fours left; columns of fours break to the right to march to the left, fours left; advance and retreat in line; double column at half distance; deploy column fours right and left; by company right wheel; march in column of companies; by company left wheel, continue the march; advance and retreat in line; double column at half distance on the march; change direction by the right flank; deploy column, right into line wheel, left companies on right into line; by the right of companies to the rear into column left into line wheel; dismissal. These movements were performed with a smoothness that clearly showed that the Twelfth was on its mettle in its good clothes, and that, despite the outside elements, a good working spirit pervaded the entire battalion. The movement double column at half distance and deployment was beautifully done; the advance and retreat in line very fair, the march being too short to properly steady the line. Deploy column, right into line wheel, left companies on right into line, was admirable in its execution, as were also several other movements. The drill, as a whole, was one of the most successful the regiment has held in many a season.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—The "Highland fling" of this command, held at Apollo Hall on Friday evening of last week, was one of the most successful entertainments this command ever held. The building, despite the storm, was filled with a large, select, and gayly dressed assemblage, and the generous courtesies of the Highlanders were marked. A large number of the members were out in full feather and kilts, and the contrast of this foreign military costume with the full-dress of our National Guardsmen was very decided and pleasing. Colonel Shaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson, Adjutant Hughes, Captain Dutch, and the officers generally, were very attentive to the large number of guests in attendance, among whom were General Morris, Col. Blanchard and Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilderleeve, Adjutant Murphy, Captains Burns, Brady, Swain, and Hay.

THE VETERAN GUARD.—An adjourned meeting of the Veteran Guard of the Seventh regiment was held at the regimental armory on Monday evening for the election of officers to command the corps. The following ticket was elected with great unanimity: Colonel, Washington R. Vermilye; Lieutenant-Colonel, Marshall Lefferts; Major, Jackson S. Schultz; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick. Captains—Henry C. Shumway, Wm. H. Riblet, Wm. A. Pond, James Price, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Abraham Denike, Wm. A. Speaight, Chas. A. Easton. Lieutenants—George Tuthill, James M. Macgregor, Edward Bernard, Henry Everdell, John P. Schermerhorn, Thomas Lord, Jr., Peter J. Bogert, H. D. Van Nostrand. The new elected colonel is well known as an eminent banker in this city. He joined the ranks of the Twenty-seventh regiment (now Seventh), and rose through the several grades to be its colonel, about the year 1835. He again enlisted as a private in the eighth company in 1862, and served with the regiment during its three months' campaign in Maryland. Colonel Lefferts' connection and services with the regiment during the years of its most active history is too well understood to need any comment from us. Major Schultz is an old member of the fourth company, a merchant of standing in this city, an active member of the Union League Club, formerly its president, and well known to the citizens of New York for his energy and enterprise. The list of captains embraces two brevet colonels, H. C. Shumway and Wm. H. Riblet, who literally have "grown gray" in the State service; have been the only two officers, if we except the late Colonel Ed. Vincent, who attained such a distinction for twenty years' faithful and continuous service as captains in the National Guard. Captains Speaight and Loutrel are ex-captains, respectively of the fifth and sixth companies of the Twenty-seventh (now Seventh) regiment. Captain Denike, an ex-captain of the seventh company, served during the late unpleasantness as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves). Captain Pond was the commandant of the second company, Twenty-seventh regiment, afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Captain Easton formerly commanded the ninth company, and was the senior captain of the regiment when he resigned. Of the lieutenants, Geo.

Tuthill, Edward Bernard, and Thomas Lord, Jr., served honorably during the late war as captains, and all the gentlemen elected as lieutenants have served in the Seventh in a similar grade. We doubt whether any veteran association can show a better roster of officers than the above. The old boys adopted a cap similar to that worn by the regiment thirty years ago—the old bell crown with a white plume. The hat, however, is much lighter in material than the old pattern, and was furnished by the well known firm of Baker & McKenney. Now that the corps is fully organized we shall look forward with interest to its first appearance in public. Now let the members of the Veteran Association come forward and fill up the ranks, so that they can parade a battalion of at least 300 members next fall at their anniversary parade.

FIRST DIVISION PARADE GROUND.—The Board of Park Commissioners on Tuesday approved of the grounds selected by General Shaler, commanding First division, and Mr. Olmstead, of the board, a full description of which appeared in the JOURNAL some time since. The original bill for a parade ground passed the Legislature some years ago, but nothing definite in the matter has been accomplished until the present time. The site selected lies on the low grounds north of Fort George, commencing 200 feet north of Dykeman street and running northwardly from said street and nearly at an angle of forty-five degrees for 2,405 feet on the west side and along Sherman avenue, and for 1,794 feet on the east side, where it strikes River street, along Harlem river, and then runs on that side nearly due north for 830 feet. Its northern boundary will be Two Hundred and Eleventh street. Tenth avenue prolonged would run almost directly through its centre. The average width of the ground is 1,400 feet, which gives it a superficial area of eighty-one acres, seventy of which are nearly level and easily available for parades, reviews, drills, and all kinds of military evolutions. Of the remaining acres large portions are elevated and well adapted for spectators, roadways, and necessary buildings.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for battalion drill as follows: Companies F, E, I, and B, February 21, and March 3; Companies A, D, H, G, and C, February 28, and March 7. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command, Colonel Vilmar, assembled in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the regimental armory for drill and instruction on February 13, and will assemble again for similar purpose on the 17th inst. The right wing of the regiment, comprising Companies D, E, B, F, and H, are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the State Arsenal for drill on February 28. Roll-call at 7:45 p. m. Commandant of companies are directed to report at the regimental armory February 19 to obtain new sets of company books, and receive instructions from the adjutant relative to the manner of keeping the same. Privates A. Kalber, Henry Thautpheus, and Julius Meier, of Company B, have been expelled in accordance with resolutions for disorderly conduct; the action of said company is confirmed by the regimental commander.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The proposed Reservoir Square armory is now the greatly agitated question in this command, and if a strong and influential pressure will obtain this armory site for the new armory, the Seventh will most assuredly gain its greatly desired object. This makes the third or fourth attempt of the regiment to secure this site for an armory on these very grounds, and this last trial looks very like success. The first time the regiment made application for this square for armory purposes, the grounds were a nuisance to surrounding property owners, being covered with the debris of a former fire. At the time of the unsuccessful second attack of the regiment the grounds were not in much better condition, being a neglected public resort, in bad repair and repute, and largely used for purposes of assignation, and by far no benefit to the property surrounding it. Lately, however, the Park Commissioners laid it out anew, and made it one of the "breathing spots" of the city, to be enjoyed by the families almost exclusively of the surrounding neighborhood. At this time very naturally the property owners in that portion of the city are more opposed to the purposes of the Seventh regiment than ever, and, while conceding that the regiment is entitled to a new armory, would much prefer it would go somewhere else for a site. But should the few stand in the way or decide against the interests of the many? The Seventh regiment, as a National Guard command, has a record and fame which have gone over the seas, and to-day stands as the representative volunteer organization of the world. It has cost the city and county of New York but little, comparatively speaking, since its organization, and the building it now occupies costs the city less than a thousand dollars a year, while other regiments, of far inferior status, have for years been costing the city untold thousands for armory rentals alone. This regiment of some eight hundred men has for years largely aided in protecting their property and interests, as well as those of the whole city, at a cost per year that barely covers the salary of even one member of the regularly employed police of the city. Under these circumstances, do the Seventh regiment deserve an armory in the least adequate to its size, for drilling purposes and its intrinsic worth to the city as a National Guard organization? Colonel

Clark, in a letter to the press, sets forth the following reasons for asking for a new armory:

First. It is central, and an armory in that location would be accessible to a large majority of the regiment during the next half century.

Second. Reservoir square is not large enough to be of any great service as a public park, and is not necessary for that purpose on account of its proximity to Central Park.

Third. The occupation of a small portion of Reservoir square for this purpose would not injure it as a "breathing place," as only that part actually occupied by the building would be used for military purposes.

Fourth. The value of adjacent property would not be injured by the erection in the centre of Reservoir square of such a building as is proposed.

Fifth. There is no other property belonging to the city which is properly located or available as a site for an armory for this regiment.

To authorize a lease of the ground in the desired location to be occupied for an armory an act of the Legislature is believed to be necessary. But the act proposed leaves with the Board of Supervisors the subject of appropriation for armory as well as the entire control of plans for building. That Board has the confidence of the tax-payers, as well as of this regiment, and in leaving the whole subject of expenditure to the wisdom and discretion of the Board of Supervisors it is believed that this regiment will receive all assistance that may be necessary, and that nothing will be done in the matter prejudicial to the public interests. The officers and members of this regiment have not deemed it expedient to ask the Board of Supervisors to purchase or lease lands in the upper part of the city sufficient in extent for an armory, with drill rooms on the ground floor, but have believed it to be the interest of all concerned to ask for a lease of a small part of Reservoir square, now the property of the city.

The erection of an armory in the square would leave vacant the Tompkins Market armory, which would afford ample and excellent accommodation for any regiment whose members reside below Twentieth street. The rental of one armory would thus be saved to the city, and no additional expense would be incurred by the transfer of the Seventh regiment to a location convenient to its members and necessary to its prosperity and existence.

It is earnestly desired by every officer and member of this regiment that every newspaper in the city should publish the memorial to the Legislature on the subject, as well as any bill which the committee of the Assembly may favorably report. The greater the publicity the more certain is this measure to secure public approval and consequent success. The valuable services of this regiment on many occasions during the past half century in, preserving the public peace and protecting the lives and property of the citizens, have always been appreciated, and it is confidently believed that the people of New York will not allow this regiment to languish or to die for the want of a suitable armory in a central location. Nor will the public forget that the regiment has been mainly self-supporting; that its rooms at Tompkins Market have been fitted up at the expense of its members to the extent of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and that its members voluntarily give their time and many thousands of dollars annually to maintain a military organization which is a reliable and valuable aid to the civil authorities, and which is generally conceded to be an honor to the metropolis of the country. To maintain the efficiency and reputation of the Seventh regiment in the future is the object of those who petition for a new armory at Reservoir square.

The petition forwarded to the Legislature in favor of the armory bill numbered over 25,000 names of property owners, and contains the signatures of the most wealthy and influential citizens of New York, many of whom have served in the ranks of the Seventh years ago, and still have sons in the regiment. The real opponents to the bill represent some five hundred property owners, and at a recent meeting decided to oppose it on the following grounds:

1. The value of the land which it is designed to use for this purpose is over a million of dollars, and the cost of the building might be several millions. Is the city, in its present or prospective financial condition, prepared to add such sums to its indebtedness for the tax-payers to liquidate?

2. Such a law would be unconstitutional and void, or lead to endless litigation at the expense of the city, as Reservoir Park was established and laid out by the city, and became a part of the contract sales of the surrounding lots, which were owned and sold by the city to individuals, and therefore cannot be destroyed or used for other than its present purposes, without the consent of the surrounding property owners.

3. It is now in use as a park for all citizens, and especially for large schools and children in the vicinity, who have no other place for recreation, and is so indispensable as a sanitary feature that it should never be disturbed, even if the city had the power to do so. It has been retained and beautified within the past year at a cost of over \$100,000.

Therefore this meeting recommends that the committee explain to the projectors of this scheme the objection to their course, and expostulate with them on the injustice of their application, and ask them to withdraw it; having confidence, from the high character of this regiment and the honor of its officers, that they will assent to such recommendation, and not impair their present good name by persisting in so unjust an attempt. Should the committee not succeed in such interviews, they are instructed to oppose any such project before any committee having it in charge before the Legislature, and if unsuccessful in such opposition, to ask for the Governor's veto, and thus allow the Supervisors, whose duty it is by law, to furnish the proper accommodations for this worthy regiment.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—An election to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Sergeants T. E. Richardson and E. J. Anthony, and such other vacancies as may occur, will be held at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, after drill, on Monday evening, February 17.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—The biennial meeting and reunion of the Hawkins Zouave Association was held on last Saturday evening at No. 20 St. Mark's place, Mr. Matthew J. Graham presiding. The secretary and treasurer's reports showed the society to be in a sound condition. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Colonel Rush C. Hawkins; Vice-President, Major Edward Jardine;

Treasurer, James B. Horner; Secretary, J. C. Julius Langbein; Executive Committee, William Cortelyou, John K. Perley, Henry P. M. Deers, Samuel Malcolm, and John Shields. At the conclusion of the proceedings the members partook of a cold supper, and enjoyed themselves to a late hour. At a meeting of the New York Board of Supervisors held on Monday letters were read from General Funk, commanding Second brigade, Colonel Stauff, and other officers of the National Guard, requesting that certain armories be designated for the accommodation of their respective commands. The subject, as usual, was referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms. The Inspector-General will inspect the books and records of regiments and companies and the regimental armories of the Third brigade next week, and the First brigade the week after, commencing February 24. He will also make a full-dress inspection and review of the regiments of the First and Second divisions early in the spring. These informal inspections may be considered as the first steps toward the introduction of regular official inspections and muster of the troops of the State in the spring instead of the fall of the year, as we understand General Morris favors the former. The members of Company F, Twenty-second, have for some time past been exercising in candle practice according to Wingate, at the regimental armory, and have greatly increased their proficiency of aiming. The "Major Fred. Karher" Battalion of Sharpshooters took into consideration the propriety of participating in the inauguration of the President of the United States, and arrived at the conclusion that if it should take place in Hoboken they would attend *in corpore*.

Company B, Thirty-second regiment, Captain John Kissel, buried Sergeant Henry Rothermel on Monday. A member of the Eleventh, writing us regarding the regiment, states among other things that a visitor to the regimental armory "must not be astonished at the deficiency in numbers of the companies at drill, the armory having been declared unsafe, one-half generally remaining at home so as to get a somewhat respectable funeral for those unfortunates who may some day have the luck to go down (with the floor) into the distillery underneath." Funeral services were held over the remains of Private Andrew B. Carpenter, Company F, Twenty-second regiment (who died on the 7th inst.), at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening. The remains were left in the church all night under guard of Lieutenant Brill, Sergeant De Mille, Corporal Weed, Privates Bernheim, Evans, Gelston, and Giles, and removed the following morning to Jamaica, L. I., for final interment.

Company B, Twelfth, Captain Burns, on Monday, February 24, will give a reception to its friends, at the regimental armory. Company B is one of the most flourishing commands of the Twelfth, and has a commander who is noted for his Uptonian abilities and jovial hospitality. A "good time," therefore, is more than assured on the evening of the 24th inst. Company C, Seventy-ninth, Captain Dutch, on Tuesday next will hold its first annual reception at the new regimental armory, 136 and 141 West Twenty-third street. The members of this company, though largely Scotch, admire Dutch. Captain Pryor, of the Ninth, facetiously known as Captain "Previous," is the deserving candidate for the majority of the regiment, made vacant by the promotion of Major Kittie. Adjutant Allen's name is also mentioned in this connection, although, we understand, he is not ambitious in that line. Colonel Braine is still looking after that "little bill" for "old clo's," at Albany. The "New Haven Grays," Company B, Second Connecticut, Captain A. C. Hendrick, has issued very handsome invitations for its annual reception at New Haven on February 20. The Seventy-first and Eighth regiments, and several other smaller organizations, on Washington's Birthday will receive their friends, and dance from 8 o'clock p. m. until midnight. The Seventy-ninth having become a regiment now talks of putting on its kilts and marching on Washington next month. The "Skidmore Guards" will not accompany the regiment, as they are considered too strong for the Highlanders. There was a great and happy time at the Fifth's armory on Wednesday evening. Company F, Captain Bruer, was surprised during drill by its many lady friends, and during the evening Colonel Spedal presented the captain the handsome gold recruiting medal for having recruited the company to one hundred men. Captain Willis L. Ogden, of Company K, Twenty-third, was recently presented with a costly gold regimental pin studded with diamonds. Captain Ogden is the youngest commandant in the regiment, one of the most talented, and, some say, the handsomest. Colonel Kilburn Knox has been appointed commissary-general of ordnance on the staff of Governor Dix, of New York State. Colonel Knox is an old Army officer, being at time of his resignation attached to the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

MARYLAND.—The Fifth's New Quarters.—Were it not for the Fifth Infantry of this State, Colonel Jenkins commanding, located in Baltimore, one would be very strongly led to believe that the State of Maryland had no militia; and such is almost the fact, although some half-dozen regimental organizations were ordered to be formed some four years since. Comparatively speaking, however, the "Fifth Maryland" is the real effective militia of the State, and apparently has everything its own way (by paying for it), as far as the military goes. Maryland, like the majority of the other States of the Union, has an ineffective militia law, and, as a consequence, an ineffective militia, the four organizations in

existence being largely self-sustaining. The Fifth, however, by the excellent standard of its membership, and a liberal expenditure of time and money, has won a name for itself South, equal to the Seventh of the North, and is constantly adding to its fame. The city of Baltimore, appreciating the efforts of the Fifth regiment, in 1870 appropriated \$70,000 to build and fit up an armory over the new Richmond market, in Baltimore. On Thursday evening of last week the handsome new armory was formally taken possession of by the regiment, and inaugurated with civil and military ceremonies. Mayor Vansant in an address delivered the armory over to the regiment, and Governor Whyte formally received it on behalf of the regiment. Then followed a promenade concert by the regimental band, and an exhibition drill by Company I under command of Captain Torsoch. Dancing and a happy time terminated the proceedings. The entertainment was elegant in all its appointments, and the attending assemblage distinguished and characteristically select.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1873.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of January, 1873:

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—Sidney De Kay, Military Secretary, with rank of colonel, with rank from January 27, vice Colonel J. W. Dix, resigned.

Paymaster-General's Department—Colonel William Pruyn, assistant paymaster-general, with rank from January 1.

First Division—Lieutenant-Colonel Carl Jansen, quartermaster, with rank from January 1, vice James R. O'Beirne, declined; Major John D. Probst, aide-de-camp, with rank from January 1, vice Thomas Fairgreive, resigned; Captain Henry Hills Parker, aide-de-camp, with rank from January 1, vice John D. Probst, promoted.

Third Division—Lieutenant-Colonel John Don, commissary of subsistence, with rank from January 1, vice R. C. Pruyn, promoted; Captain James Kemp, aide-de-camp, with rank from January 1, vice John Don, promoted.

Second Brigade—Captain George Green, aide-de-camp, with rank from January 10, vice Charles T. White, declined.

Washington Gray Troop Cavalry—Charles B. Barton, first lieutenant, with rank from December 30, 1872, vice E. M. Van Buren, resigned; James Rozell, second lieutenant, with rank from December 30, 1872, vice Charles B. Barton, promoted.

Battery B, Tenth Brigade—John W. Craver, second lieutenant, with rank from December 12, 1872, vice E. W. Millard, resigned.

First Infantry—Joseph M. Oswald, captain, with rank from November 20, 1872, vice A. Rassaia, promoted; Eugene G. Judd, captain, with rank from December 6, 1872, vice William Barthman, resigned.

Third Infantry—George C. Clausen, chaplain, with rank from December 6, 1872, vice John M. Moser, removed from district.

Fifth Infantry—Frederick Raduns, second lieutenant, with rank from December 12, 1872, vice Eugene Charplot, resigned; Frederick W. Lutz, adjutant, with rank from December 20, 1872, vice James F. Keegan, resigned.

Eighth Infantry—John Kennedy, captain, with rank from December 19, 1872, vice Alexander Clark, resigned; Howard D. Lediard, first lieutenant, with rank from December 19, 1872, vice John Kennedy, promoted; Eleutherio Pinto, second lieutenant, with rank from December 19, 1872, vice H. D. Lediard, promoted.

Twelfth Infantry—Chas. S. Burns, captain, with rank from December 6, 1872, vice Geo. A. Banta, resigned.

Fourteenth Infantry—James Stewart, second lieutenant, with rank from March 21, 1872, vice Charles E. Zellinsky, promoted; John Cutts, first lieutenant, with rank from December 17, 1872, vice Wm. M. Campbell, resigned; Thomas Gloster, second lieutenant, with rank from May 27, 1872, original.

Twentieth Infantry—Edward O'Relley, major, with rank from January 1, 1872, vice M. P. Shoemaker, resigned; Charles H. French, second lieutenant, with rank from January 1, 1872, vice John F. Capen, removed from district; John O'Conner, second lieutenant, with rank from January 1, 1872, vice James Charlton, removed from district.

Twenty-second Infantry—Pierre L. Boucher, adjutant, with rank January 7, vice W. J. Harding, promoted; Wm. Van Antwerp, second lieutenant, with rank from December 9, 1872, vice A. B. Carpenter, resigned; Andrew Ritchie, first lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1872, vice J. L. Huggins, resigned; John C. Wilmerding, second lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1872, vice A. Ritchie, promoted; William J. Harding, captain, with rank from January 7, vice A. E. Colfax, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Harrison L. St. Ormand, captain, with rank from December 13, 1872, vice A. H. Howe, resigned; Levinge S. Andres, first lieutenant, with rank from November 12, 1872, vice Thos. J. Calder, resigned; William W. Knickerbocker, second lieutenant, with rank from November 12, 1872, vice W. H. Wright, resigned; Wm. J. Boynton, second lieutenant, with rank from November 21, 1872, vice F. Wright, resigned; Thomas J. Gilcoyne, first lieutenant, with rank from December 13, 1872, vice H. L. St. Ormand, promoted; Charles F. Hinkle, first lieutenant, with rank from November 15, 1872, vice Godfrey Zimmerman, resigned.

Twenty-sixth Battalion—Edward Corrie, chaplain, with rank from January 2, 1873, original.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Alverson Curtis, captain, with rank from December 27, 1872, vice George Huganin, promoted; Michael Clark, first lieutenant, with rank from January 27, 1873, vice E. Gaines, promoted; Thos. Quirk, first lieutenant, with rank from December 27, 1872, vice A. Curtis, promoted; John H. Jackett, second lieutenant, with rank from January 27, vice B. Hutcheson, promoted.

Forty-ninth Infantry—James Ferry, first lieutenant, with rank from July 11, 1872, vice J. J. Moak, removed from district; Wm. Walker, second lieutenant, with rank from July 11, 1872, vice James Ferry, promoted; Wm. E. Webster, first lieutenant, with rank from July 19, 1872, vice G. W. Mallalieu, resigned; John McCartin, first lieutenant, with rank from September 18, 1872, vice Philip Boyne, removed from district.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—George Caring, adjutant, with rank from January 20, vice Geo. A. Begy, promoted.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AUSTRALIAN preserved meat has been introduced experimentally as an article of diet in the Italian navy. The result, so far, is satisfactory.

ACCORDING to the *Rappel*, orders have just been received at St. Etienne to push on the manufacture of arms with the utmost despatch, and arrangements have been made for the manufacture of 1,200 Chassepots per day by 7,000 workmen.

JEAN CODEL, an artilleryman of the Twelfth regiment of French Artillery, has been condemned to death by court-martial for having given a bombardier a slap in the face. This rigor of discipline might better have been applied before the war.

REAR-ADMIRAL Hornby, of the British Navy, senior commander of the Channel squadron, is to be tried by court-martial for having given a bombardier a slap in the face. This rigor of discipline might better have been applied before the war.

DENMARK is busy reorganizing her fleet and army, but purely with defensive intentions. Between this date and 1879, four immense men-of-war are to be added to the navy, old forts are to be strengthened, and new forts erected, and a strongly-defended harbor of refuge is to be constructed near Aggersø, on the Great Belt.

THE army of the Pope was equipped in part with Remington guns, so were some of the partisans during the war, and we now learn that orders have been given at Madrid for the immediate purchase of 4,000 stands of rifles of the same pattern for distribution among the troops engaged in operations against the Carlists.

It is stated that the uhlands and dragoons in the Prussian service are to be amalgamated, but what weapon they are to carry in future does not appear to be known. Judging from the general tendency on the Continent, notably in Italy, to adopt the lance in preference to the sabre for medium cavalry, we should say the dragoons so-called (they are really not dragoons, since they are not trained to fight on foot) will be merged in the uhlands.

THE *Superb*, armor-plated broadside ship, which has just been commenced at Chatham dockyard, will be of immense size, and will be defended by armor-plating of greater thickness than any used for a vessel of similar description. She is, indeed, to be the most powerful vessel produced for the British navy. Her dimensions will be as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 32 ft; extreme breadth, 63 ft. 8 inches; depth in hold, 18 ft. 7.5-8 in; burden in tons, old measurement, 6,047 19 94.

THE recent nomination of General Von Roon to the highest German military rank is noticeable. Prior to his appointment there had been but four marshals in the whole German army—to wit, the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, the Prince Royal of Saxony, and General Von Moltke. To make the promotion still more striking, Von Roon was not eligible for the post, according to the strict rules of the service, as he had never commanded a corps d'armes in the field. But the Emperor broke down all etiquette to mark his confidence in his new chief minister.

It is announced that the Prussian government has definitely decided upon the construction of a canal which is to connect together the North Sea and the Baltic. Plans of the works required have been already drawn up and a commission composed of German engineers and superior officers appointed to examine the plans on the spot, so as to make what alterations may be required. The members of the commission are expected at Kiel. Russia, it has been alleged, regards the project with considerable jealousy, as a means by which Prussian influence may be extended in the north of Europe. Evidently Kiel, which is the headquarters of the Imperial German fleet, is destined to assume great importance.

THE *Lord Penmure*, ordnance steam transport, arrived at Portsmouth from Woolwich, and disembarked at the steamship jetty of the former dockyard the four 13-inch 35-ton guns, with their carriages, which have been built at Woolwich, on the Fraser muzzle-loading principle, for the turrets of the seagoing monitor *Devastation*, Captain N. W. Hewett, V. C., now completing her outfit for her sea-trials at Portsmouth Dockyard. The four gun-carriages will be taken on board the *Devastation* at once, and placed on their slides inside the *Devastation's* turrets, but the four guns will not be taken on board until the interior fittings of the turrets are farther advanced than at present. The four gun-carriages have an average weight of 224 cwt. each.

It has been decided that the French army shall consist of four armies, each including three army corps. Each army corps will contain three divisions of infantry. Each division will contain two brigades, each brigade two regiments. A battalion of riflemen and "corps" of cavalry will be attached to each division. Thus the French army will consist of four armies, twelve army corps, thirty-six divisions, and seventy-seven brigades. There must consequently be 144 regiments of infantry. Now, as there are only 134 at present, ten new ones must be formed. Orders have been given to form them, viz, nine infantry regiments and one regiment of Algerian skirmishers. The territorial army, about which so much noise was made, is said to be definitely abandoned.

THE *China Telegraph* of December 18, says: "The French corvette *Bourayne* reports a series of rather lively brushes with some pirates in the Gulf of Tonquin. It appears that while on her passage up to Hong Kong, and while on the coast of Annam, she came across two Chinese junks, which, without any provocation opened fire upon the *Bourayne*, which naturally returned the unlooked-for salute with a broadside. Finding that they were getting the worst of it, the junks made for the coast, but the *Bourayne*, in a very few minutes, sent them to the bottom, with a large proportion of their crews. Those struggling in the water are said to have been shot by the *Bourayne's* men, so that not a single pirate remained to give any account of their intentions.

Shortly afterwards the *Bourayne* came across four other junks, anchored off a small island on the mouth of a river on the same coast. On putting to sea the *Bourayne* met a seventh pirate, which after a severe tussle was also extinguished. The *Bourayne* cruise will, it would appear, add materially to the safety of the Gulf for native merchant-vessels during the coming winter."

A TEST of the endurance of wrought-iron Woolwich guns was lately carried out under the direction of the Committee on Explosives, at the proof butts, Woolwich. A 10-inch gun of 18 tons, having fired a number of heavy charges both as a smooth-bore and a rifle, was increased in calibre some time ago by boring out to 11 inches, and fired with battering charges such as are due to 11 inch guns of 25 tons weight, but with projectiles increasing in weight to 1,200 lbs. After two rounds fired with the long bolt weight, with a charge of 85 lbs. of pebble powder, a small incipient crack was discovered in the inner tube of this much enduring gun, which has stood altogether about 300 charges, mostly of a heavy description. What makes the endurance of the gun the most remarkable is that it has been almost from the first pierced through and through for experimental purposes, with holes about an inch in diameter, there being 18 of these holes in various parts of the gun for the insertion of gauges to measure the velocity of the projectile in its passage through the bore, and the pressure created by each successive charge. Notwithstanding that the gun has been weakened both by the thinning of its walls and the honeycombing of its fabrics, it has been firing far heavier charges than those allotted by the service to much heavier guns.

AN article in the last number of the *Militair-Wochenblatt* on the three great battles—Koniggratz, Gravelotte, and Sedan—contains some interesting details regarding the relative positions and tactics of the armies engaged. Gravelotte was purely an infantry and artillery fight. At Koniggratz, on the contrary, the cavalry of both armies engaged in frequent smaller or larger conflicts, especially towards the end of the battle. At Sedan, again, the French cavalry attacked *en masse*, and were invariably driven back by the German infantry. The handling of the artillery showed a great advance at Gravelotte and Sedan compared with Koniggratz. While in the artillery combats of the centre on the 3d of July, 1866, there is no trace of uniform plan on the part of the general in command, at Gravelotte and Sedan the artillery was splendidly handled. After none of the three battles was there any protracted pursuit. The numbers engaged at Koniggratz were much larger than at either of the other two battles. The Prussians mustered 215,000 men, as against 220,000 Austrians and Saxons, whereas at Gravelotte there were only 120,000 French against 200,000 Germans, and Sedan 130,000 French against 200,000 Germans also. Koniggratz was in point of numbers the greatest battle of the century, as there were 30,000 more men present than at Leipzig. The losses in killed and wounded at Koniggratz were 30,000 Austrians and Saxons, as compared with 10,000 Prussians, or a total of 40,000 men. At Gravelotte there were 14,000 French and 20,000 Germans killed and wounded, or 34,000 men in all; while at Sedan the total loss was 24,000—namely, 14,000 French and 10,000 Germans. Thus Koniggratz also shows the largest number of killed and wounded—much larger than we find in the greatest engagements of the war of 1870-71.

SHALL the British army be clothed in scarlet or grey? The question is being discussed in the columns of the *Times*. Colonel Luard struck the key-note by addressing to the leading journal a letter, in which he advocated a grey tunic for parade, and a scarlet one for court and state ceremonies. His letter naturally drew forth replies from several officers who profess themselves opposed to so radical a change. In these days, when we are promised uniform buttons, and hear rumors of assimilated facings, it would produce no surprise were it suddenly determined to abolish the red tunic altogether. "Still we (the *Army and Navy Gazette*), in common with the Army, should deeply regret to find Colonel Luard's suggestion acted upon. We fully agree that white belts are an error, and we have ever advocated an inexpensive working and a costly full dress; but when the powers that be do come to a determination to replace the present tunic for all parades by light and comfortable, yet soldierlike garments, it is to be hoped they may not withdraw the time-honored red. One fact should not be forgotten. Clothe men in what color you may, they remain discernible. Those who have attended volunteer reviews must have noticed this. On certain ground scarlet will show itself more prominently than grey; still, be the men in scarlet or in black, in grey or in brown, there they are, and can be seen. There is one immense advantage in the color we have adopted—it prevents confusion in case of war. Whatever the forces, be they regulars, militia, or volunteers, they should be equipped alike. Our army has ever worn red, and we see no reason why it should not continue to do so. If any color is looked for, surely the dark green of the rifles is infinitely better for field purposes than that Colonel Luard advocates." Most of the correspondents writing to the London journals on the change of colors of the uniforms, advocate the retention of red as now worn.

A SUPPLEMENT to the New South Wales government *Gazette*, issued on the 25th October, contained some important hydrographical information respecting the Polynesian Islands, collected by Captain Moresby during the recent cruise of H. M. S. *Basilisk*. A misconception, it appears, existed as to the true position of several islands in the group, and Captain Moresby has given the result of the observations taken by him, which will prove interesting and useful to masters of vessels and others carrying on a trade with the islands. The following information is given in respect to Keppel and Boscawen Islands: "On the evening of the 21st of June, H. M. S. ship *Basilisk* was steering for Keppel Island, the centre hill of that island bearing N. E. by E. 9 or 10 miles, the centre of Boscawen Island bore N. E. about 16 miles, it was thus evident that one or both of these islands are wrong-

ly placed on the chart. On the following day (June 22), while the *Basilisk* was hove-to between Keppel and Boscawen Islands, sights were taken, giving the position of the ship as follows: At noon, latitude 15 degrees 54 minutes south, longitude 173 degrees 59 minutes west, the bearing of the centre of Keppel Island being S. W. by S. 3 miles, and the centre of Boscawen Island N. by W. 3 1-2 miles; proving that Keppel Island was correctly placed on the chart, but that Boscawen Island, instead of being 6 minutes or 7 minutes N. E. by E. of Keppel Island, is about the same distance nearly due north (true). On the same day, when the north point of the centre hill of Keppel Island bore S. S. W. 4 minutes, the ship going about 2 knots through the water, got two casts of the hand lead in 15 fathoms (rock) on trying with the deep-sea lead no bottom at 100 fathoms. The surf breaks heavily on the south shore of Keppel Island. On the north shore there is a very extensive coral reef with a lagoon inside; the passage by which the *Basilisk's* boats entered, piloted by a native, was not accessible for ships of any size, nor does there appear to be any safe anchorage off the island. This island, together with Boscawen, is subject to King George of Tonga, and contains a population of about 1,000, all Protestant Christians; a governor from Tonga and native missionary reside on the island. Coconuts, yams, plantains and pigs are in great abundance. A dangerous coral reef extends for about a mile, off the S. W. end of the island. Boscawen Island has only one small village on it."

EVERYBODY knows, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, that the magnetism of iron ships is an exceedingly puzzling subject, which, in spite of the labors of Captain Evans, Mr. Towson, and others, is as yet scarcely thoroughly understood. Our knowledge on this point being still confessedly imperfect, one is almost tempted to suspect that there must be some mysterious phase of magnetism inherent in ironclads which attracts them into irresistible contact with one another, and impels them toward the nearest land as if it were the veritable loadstone mountain which we read of in Sinbad the Sailor. The recent collision between the *Northumberland* and the *Hercules* is the most extraordinary affair of the kind which has yet taken place. These vessels were riding at anchor in Funchal roadstead early on the morning of Christmas-day, during a gale of wind, when the *Northumberland* parted her cable. A second anchor was promptly let but failed to secure the ship. The iron monster accordingly drifted before the wind and sea until she fell across the bows of the *Hercules*, doing considerable damage, after which she dropped down alongside the latter vessel, "side by side." In this position the two vessels would speedily have ground each other to pieces, but at the critical moment the anchor of the drifting ship held on, and the *Hercules*, by veering her cable, got clear of the unwelcome intruder. "It was most fortunate we fell foul of the *Hercules*," says an officer on board the *Northumberland*, "as had our second cable been carried away, we should most probably have drifted on to the shore." "Had such been the case," it is added, "nobody can tell what would have become of us." There is clearly something wrong here, and the fact seems to be that it is not sufficiently considered by the Admiralty what exceedingly unwieldy vessels our large ironclads are, and how difficult they are to handle when they are in imminent peril of collision or grounding. This being the case there should be no economy of coal when at anchor on a lee-shore in a gale of wind. The *Northumberland's* fires should not have been simply banked for ordinary purposes, as we hear they were. The *Hercules* in stopping the drifting vessel, involuntarily furnished a very pretty experiment in the art of ramming. For at daybreak it was observed that the *Northumberland* "had a good list to port," a behavior which was accounted for by the discovery that two of the compartments in the ship's side were full of water. But for these compartments the vessel could not have been kept afloat, for the ram-bow of the *Hercules* had torn a hole in the side of the *Northumberland* below the water-line, the leak being so large that when a diver subsequently went down to explore he declined going near the hole "for fear of being sucked into it." The aperture was afterwards found to be a yard and a half long by half a yard broad. It is quite possible that some conclusions of naval scientific importance may be drawn from this collision, but the experiment is one which we hope will not soon be repeated.

THE *Chicago Evening Journal* relates the following of the present Governor of Illinois: "No sooner did General John L. Beveridge return from the war, in which he was a gallant cavalry officer, than he was nominated for sheriff of this county, and elected. Before his term as sheriff had expired he was elected State Senator. Before his office of senator expired he was nominated and elected Congressman for the State at large, to fill the vacancy caused by General Logan's resignation. Last fall, before his term of Congressman had expired, he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor, which position he entered upon two weeks ago; and now, Governor Oglesby having resigned, General Beveridge becomes Governor of the State. Verily, he is one of the luckiest men, politically, in the United States."

MRS. D. LANGWORTHY, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., has a Grover & Baker Machine which she has used, constantly, for over ten years. She paid twelve cents for a thread spring to replace one lost, but with this exception, the machine has never cost anything for repairs.

DIED.

WARD.—In Worcester, Mass., January 26, SUSIE M., wife of Brevet Captain Henry C. Ward, U. S. Army, and daughter of Henry A. Denney.

WEBSTER.—Killed by an accident on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad February 4, CHARLOTTE L., wife of Adjutant George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Rev. Richard Cox, of New York City. Also, at the same time, CHARLOTTE BELDER, daughter of Adjutant George O. and Charlotte L. Webster, aged 11 months and 15 days. The remains were interred in Little Rock, Ark.